JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,930—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th May.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5554	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4986	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
A STEAMER			1st July, 1900.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	2nd May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Saloon.	Deck.
	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 835.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,855	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,389	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.
DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.
HAND BOOK of information free on application.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.
FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 12th May.
FOR MANILA.
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 7th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	11 May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.
For Rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 13th April, 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
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United Kingdom—Weekly.
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Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

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CHOLERA.
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(*Made from the Government Formula.*)
These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Special cash rates	1 4	2 4
	Ordinary rates	1 8	2 8
Do. without Opium	Special cash rates	1 0	1 8
	Ordinary rates	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, ANTISPASMODIC)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
Per Bottle { Special cash rates .....As. 12 and Re. 1-4 / Ordinary rates.....As. 14 and Re. 1-8
For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.
TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.
Per Bottle { Special cash rates ..... Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12 / Ordinary rates ..... Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0
CHLORODYNE.
(TREACHER'S OWN MAKE.)
The above is largely employed by Medical Men, and also in Hospitals.
As an Astringent it is a most Reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery or Cholera.
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CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.
(DILL, ANISE-SEED, CINNAMON AND PENNYROYAL.)
Highly esteemed as Cordial Reliefs for Flatulence, &c.
Ordinary rates .....As. 9 and Re. 1-2
Special cash rates.....As. 8 and Re. 1
SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.
McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM
To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes and Bicycles.
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SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.
They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.
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We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.
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ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
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SILK MERCERS,
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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.
Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

TO BE LET,
A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechsen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply
MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
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REVISED PRICES

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With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Curb	50	24	15
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SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
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MORNING AND NOON
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ALSO
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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, that day being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

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SUPPLY OF COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores Office up to noon of TUESDAY, the 15th instant, for the SUPPLY of forty (40) tons of first quality COTTON WASTE to be delivered at the rate of ten (10) tons monthly during June, July, August and September next.

Applications for Tender forms should be addressed to the Undersigned, not later than the 11th instant.

By Order,
W. HUMPHRIES,
Controller of Stores.

32, Jackson Ghat St., Calcutta. 3rd May, 1900.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS apper taining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case," printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

HISTORICUS,

Care of
The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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60 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

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A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

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John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

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MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Public Works Department, M. W. Office, in store Lane, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1900, at 3 p.m., the right of removing fruit from the trees at Sowres and Rowlee Magazine compound from May to 31st December, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 4½
Third do	,, 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1899, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) per Share (or Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, during Office hours to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 1st instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants,

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.
CARLISLE CHAMBERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits these time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured from the 1st day of May, 1900.

TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND taught by Experts on reasonable terms within 3 months.

STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.

We have retained a Special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.

LEGAL matters, such as Briefs for Counsel, conveyancing and engrossments will be readily attended to by experts having experience in the legal line.

CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract. Terms on application. TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE
BINDAHNEEM.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DISCRIPTION
OF
PAPER, ENVELOPES, CARDS, NOTE PAPER AND BOXED STATIONERY.
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 6-43m., 7-7a. Low water, 0-44m., 0-15a.

Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., today and to-morrow.—A mail for Europe and Egypt, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per French s. s. Yarra, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination, at 3 p. m., on Thursday, the 10th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Hindu was, on Sunday afternoon, found floating in the Victoria Docks, about twenty yards away from the wall of No. 12 berth and about twenty-five yards astern of the steam-ship Caledonia. The body was first noticed by a boilercleaner employed in the Dock, who informed the police, and it was removed from the water. The deceased appeared to be about twenty-five or thirty years of age. The body was dressed in a white dhotur and a pyran. It bore no marks of violence and appeared to have been in the water for a short time. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at the morgue, on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned an open verdict,

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Williamson prosecuted Bayabai, a Hindu woman, Shivram Gunpat, her husband, and twenty-two others, charging the first two accused with keeping a common gambling house, at Churney Road, and the rest of the accused with gaming therein with cards and money. In consequence of certain information previously received, the police, on Saturday night, about half-past 11 o'clock, raided the house and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. The first accused was keeping a watch from the loft of the house and the rest were seated in a circle gambling with cards and money. The magistrate fined the first two accused Rs. 25 each and the rest Rs. 5 each.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of April the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,083. Among them the number of new admissions was 548; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	23	7	5	35
Vanias	56	23	27	105
Brahmins	63	19	13	95
Lohanas	11	5	11	27
Other castes	196	41	48	285
Total	349	95	104	548

The average daily attendance was 102.

WARNING TO TABOOTWALLAS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Ismail Gunny, Abba Bawa, Esmail Moosa Dawood, and six other Mahomedans were called upon, at the instance of Superintendent Grennan, to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace during the Moharrum festival. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared to show cause, on behalf of Esmail Moosa, one of the accused. The police evidence went to show that for some considerable time past, there had been ill-feeling existing between Kolsa Moholla and Rangari Moholla factions. The accused were the licensees and followers of the Kolsa Moholla taboot. Eight of them had been well known to the police as old offenders. The police had every reason to believe that ill-feeling existing between the two factions would break into open hostility, and a disturbance was likely to take place during the present Moharrum. Mr. Velinkar, on behalf of his client, said that he was a dealer in glassware and was not in any way connected with the other accused. He had never been found guilty of any offence, and had always borne a good character. The magistrate ordered all the accused, except Esmail, to be bound over in their own recognisances in a sum of Rs. 25 each, to keep the peace for one month. The accused Esmail was discharged with a warning that should he be brought up again, he would be dealt with severely.

PENALTY FOR PREFERRING A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Soorajuddin Kootboodin, a Mahomedan, fitter by profession, appeared before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, to show cause why he should not be punished for preferring a false and vexatious complaint against Mahomedali Abdool Kurrim and Goolam Hoosein Sonagdoo. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainants, while the accused was defended by Mr. Aun Ali, barrister-at-law. The complainants in their information stated that on the 4th January last accused lodged a complaint against them before the police, charging them with stealing a clock, a pair of lamps and a bedding. The police consequently took them in custody and detained them for enquiries. The charge was enquired into by the Assistant Second Presidency Magistrate on the 25th January, who acquitted them and granted a sanction to prosecute the accused. After the witnesses for the prosecution were examined, Mr. Aun Ali, on behalf of the accused, urged that his client was sorry for what he had done through mistake. The parties were near relatives and there had been a long standing dispute between them about the title to the Mama Hajani Durga at Worlee. The accused was a young man and a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway and a sentence of imprisonment would be a ruin to him for life. The counsel pleaded leniency for his client, urging that the infliction of a small fine would meet the ends of justice. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs. 50 was ordered to be paid to the complainants as compensation.

DAMAUN NEWS.—There was no death at Lower Damaun on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant, but on the 5th instant there was one death from fever, the victim being a Khambata of Vadifalia.—On Saturday by special orders from Lisbon, the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil by the Portuguese Navigator, Mr. Pedro Alvares Cabral, on the 5th May, 1500, was celebrated here. The Government band played. At 5 a.m. the flag on the Fort was hoisted, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Fort battery at noon, and all Government offices were closed.—On Wednesday last (2nd instant), Mr. Judge, the Assistant Collector of Surat, who is on circuit and has pitched his camp at Namda, situate on the border of the Dhamanganga River, while riding in the morning was thrown by his spirited Arab horse and had his left arm fractured. Word was immediately sent to Damaun, Bulsar and Surat, for medical assistance, and Dr. John Moniz was the first to arrive in the camp and after he had bandaged the arm, Dr. Dadachanji from Bulsar and a Parsi bone-setter from Surat arrived and treated the injury. It is reported that Mr. Judge is progressing towards recovery.—In view of the deplorable absence of a charitable dispensary at Damaun and the presence of a large number of famine emigrants in the city, a generous gentleman, who does not desire his name to be made known to the public, has forwarded to Dr. John Moniz a box containing costly and useful medicines, with a request to use the same for the benefit of the poor. Dr. John Moniz is prepared to examine, free of charge, any poor person who may be in need of medical advice, and give him medicine free.

CHOLERA IN BANDORA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Cholera is making sad havoc in the village of Chuim in Bandora. It has now spread among the Christians. Last Saturday three cases were reported in that community, and they are said to have terminated fatally within twelve hours. I would suggest giving that village a supply of pipe water. Pipes have been laid all around Bandora, but the people of that village have to depend on well water. Up to the present the water in these wells has been passably sweet though not good and pure, but with the advent of the very hot weather the water has appreciably deteriorated in quality and taste. In view of the virulent outbreak of cholera a pure water-supply to the inhabitants would be a great boon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE KHOTI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. Bodas, says in his letter to you that the Khoti Act, now in force, was passed on the basis of a compromise between Government and the khots; but this statement is not supported by any clear authority. Assuming, however, that such was really the case, he cannot, I think, seriously contend that the law is as unchangeable as those of the Medes and Persians. He will undoubtedly agree with me in saying that Government are at perfect liberty to amend if they are satisfied that there are strong reasons for so doing. He adds that there are numerous Khoti villages, where no friction has ever ensued between them and the khots as regards the appraisement of crops, but he does not mention the name of a single village in support of his allegation. I am quite sure that this assertion is not correct, for I am in a position to say that of the 113 villages there is not a single village which is not dissatisfied with the khot for the high-handed manner in which he realizes his share of the produce under the prevailing system.

The next point mentioned in his letter refers to the appraisement system which Government have very wisely determined to put an end to. Your correspondent is strenuously fighting for its continuance. I do not think it desirable to waste your readers' time by repeating here what I have already said against its continuance, as the question has, on several occasions, been exhaustively discussed both in and outside the walls of the Council Chamber. Mr. Bodas says that the rules prescribed by Government for estimating the crops are so stringent that there is hardly any room for oppression on the part of the khot, but he seems to forget the fact that the enforcement thereof is entirely in the hands of the khots themselves, who give effect to these rules in a way highly prejudicial to their tenants. Further, he tries to show that the khots do not overestimate the crops, by mentioning in his letter figures for a few years, of the total appraisements made by them, and those objected to by their tenants, and saying that the proportion of the estimates objected to by the tenants would not have been so small (between one and three per cent.) had the khots over-estimated the crops. This argument has only a plausible weight, for the small percentage must have been due partly to the general ignorance of the tenants; partly to the fact of the estimates having been made behind their back without giving them due intimation of the dates fixed by the khots for inspecting the crops and mainly to the fear of being subjected to further annoyance by the khots in estimating crops for the next succeeding year.

Allow me to take this opportunity of saying that your correspondent is, in my humble opinion, ill-qualified to speak with any reliable authority in this particular matter. He is a permanent resident of Bombay and has, therefore, no means and opportunities of personally knowing the practical working of the system. He occasionally visits Ratnagiri only at a time when he has no business in Bombay, and makes too much of the second-hand information he gets during these brief visits, from some one perhaps himself, a khot. He has never taken the least trouble to study the other side of the question. The following lines from his letter to you will afford a striking proof of what I say. These lines run thus:—"The fact is if any body would only care to inquire about it, that the estimate of each field or tenant is put down after what is called 'tod' or 'samji,' *i. e.*, a compromise between the khot and the whole village tenantry. The khot makes his estimate and the 'gaokar,' or the leader of ryots states his; then there is a little haggling and bargaining for some time, and then the compromise is struck. It is worth while to see the operation actually going on for days together and the perfect mutual good-will that prevails for the whole time. There is thus little room left for dejection (objection) or Mamlatdar's intervention. There are numbers of villages in each taluka in which there has not been the slightest quarrel between the khot and his tenants for the last twenty-five years."

I submit that this statement is entirely incorrect, but assuming that there is some basis of truth in it, the question remains how comes it that these "number" of villagers (or even a single tenant) which are said to be so happy and are said to be enjoying the blessing of mutual good-will and peace under the present system have not yet come forward and said that they did not want any change in the law. What has deterred them? Surely not the khots. Can Mr. Bodas explain the reason of this? I pass over the minor points touched on in his letter, for to deal with them here would be to repeat what has already been said, but I must assure Government once more that nothing short of the total abolition of the appraisement system will promote the happiness and well-being of the tenants in Khoti villages and that the sooner this is done the more welcome it will be.
—Yours, &c.,

A PENSIONED PLEADER.

A PANTHAKI WANTED AT UPPER DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has occurred to me to bring to the notice of such of your readers as are charitable Parsees the great want felt by the Parsees of Upper Damaun of a panthaki to perform religious ceremonies, particularly post mortem ceremonies. In the case of the centenarian, whose death was recently reported, and who died at 8 p.m. no proper ceremony after her death commenced until the panthaki of Lower Damaun was, after finishing a baj ceremony at Lower Damaun able to go there at 8 a.m. next day. The ferry between Lower and Upper Damaun runs only until 9 p.m. and it is impracticable for the panthaki of Lower Damaun even if he be available to go to Upper Damaun for an emergency at night. Many years ago when Damaun was in the zenith of its prosperity and there were numerous Parsee liquor-shops a fee was levied on the quantity of mowras distilled, which enabled the maintaining of a separate panthaki at Upper Damaun, besides having a "ganbhar." Since the Parsee liquor-shops began to be counted on one's fingers and mowras not allowed to be distilled by private individuals the means of maintaining a separate panthaki ceased and the Parsees of Upper Damaun have to remain in danger of dying without the proper performance of religious ceremonies immediately before and after death. If under these circumstances some charitable Parsee gentleman will undertake to provide Upper Damaun with a separate panthaki he will do a meritorious act according to the Parsee religion and earn the blessings of the Parsees of Upper Damaun.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT SHOLAPUR.

PLAGUE OFFICERS' WORK APPRECIATED.

A SHOLAPUR correspondent writes under date of the 4th instant:—A very pleasing event took place yesterday evening, when Mr. Hanmandas Singhi, the wealthy merchant and opium contractor of Sholapur, was at home in honor of the departure of Dr. Morrison, Captain Keys and Lieut. Robinson. These gentlemen were plague officers here and are now leaving the station as it is entirely free from plague. There is not the least doubt that they have carried on their work to the entire satisfaction of Government as well as the public. The agreeable manner in which they performed their duties and thus won the good-will of the people here was amply testified by the large gathering of influential Europeans and Natives who assembled yesterday to bid them good-bye. Mr. Hanmandas' residence, in Sudar Bazaar, was tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The Collector Mr. MacConochie presided and the proceedings commenced with the chanting, by a young Hindu lad of a Marathi poem. A couple of Parsee lads followed with a Gujrathi song which was also rendered very well. Both these pieces were full of praises to the Collector, Mr. Keatinge, and the plague officers.

Mr. Hanmandas' second son then read a short address which praised the Collector and the other gentlemen for the able and considerate manner in which they carried out the plague measures. Mr. Hanmandas thereafter conducted the company to an inner room, where refreshments were provided. The Collector subsequently made a very effective speech half in Marathi and the remainder in English, in which while praising the work of the gentlemen mentioned above, he appreciated the genuine help the officers had received by the co-operation of Mr. Hammandas Singhi and several other native gentlemen. The recent successful plague measures had, he said, brought the officials more closely in touch with the native public, and had established a good feeling towards which he hoped would be cherished for ever. Mr. Hanmandas then thanked all the guests for the honor done him in so kindly responding to his invitation. The departing gentlemen having thanked in appropriate terms the Collector, Mr. Keatinge and Mr. Hammandas for the help they had given them in their work the guests departed.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuncla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	4	50
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambhatwadi	14	2	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	5	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	8	47
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	10	1	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	34
Total	44	33	226
Total plague deaths to date	73,916	63,093	
Same date last year	39	53	170

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Death	3

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	4
Deaths	1

BANDRA.

There were 2 cases and 1 death from plague and 4 cases and 5 deaths from cholera were reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 6th instant.

KARACHI.

Saturday's plague returns show 34 cases and 37 deaths. The total mortality was 51. To-day's returns record 24 cases and 23 deaths, the total mortality being 54.

PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

THERE is some mystery about the recent cases of plague in South Australia writes a Melbourne paper. The sudden dying out of the epidemic there seemed to warrant the supposition stoutly maintained by certain of the local medical men that the disease was not the dreaded "black death," but there is now, it seems, conclusive testimony that the bacillus discovered in Adelaide is identical with the bacillus discovered in Sydney. The Adelaide doctors have been divided into two camps on the plague question, and the announcement of the identity of the bacillus will probably satisfy neither. Each will adhere to its own view. So far as the public is concerned, the controversy is of no practical value. There is in sydney a bubonic disease of a particularly fatal character; the disease is a filth disease, and no matter by what name it is called it has to be fought with something of a desperate resolution. The most probable solution of the Adelaide mystery is that the cases there were plague cases, and that the city being a clean city, the disease did not spread. This would be entirely in accord with the experience in the East, the foul native quarters being attacked, and the healthy European residencies for the most part escaping. The sanitation of Sydney has notoriously been shameful for successive generations, and a soil soaked in some parts with pollution has probably favoured the outbreak. The hopeful lesson to be derived is that, given watchfulness here, Melbourne, even if it has a case or two, may escape any serious outbreak, even as Adelaide has. A persistent campaign against filth is our chance of safety.

THE CHINESE REFORMERS.

THE Chinese reformers alluded to in Reuter's telegram are Weng T'ung-Ho, eximperial tutor to Kuang Hsu, the deposed Emperor, and the Hanlin, Sheng P'eng. The "China Herald" published a telegram from Peking stating that secret instructions had been sent by the Grand Council, at the instance of the Empress-Dowager, to the authorities at Soochow to arrest and put to death both these reformers, and another message stated that it was expected both men would commit suicide. Such reports have been fairly common in the Chinese papers of late, and a week or two subsequent to the publication of the above telegram the "Herald" published a sensational message to the effect that a band of assassins had been sent to Singapore with orders to murder or capture alive Kang Yu Wei and other members of the Reform party who had taken refuge there.

The article referred to reads as follows:—

The news from Hongkong confirms the information we have been able to give our readers as to the arrest of Kin Lien-shan at Macao on a trumped-up charge of embezzling funds belonging to the Chinese Telegraph Administration. No one can have had any serious apprehension that the Portuguese authorities would allow a respectable Chinese to be given up to the tender mercies of the minions of the Empress-Dowager on a political charge, and it is satisfactory to learn from an editorial account in the "Hongkong Daily Press" of an interview with Senhor A. G. Romano, the Portuguese Consul-General in Hongkong, that while the Macao authorities had no option but to detain Mr. Kin at the request of the Chinese government, he was committed to Monte Fort, not to the common gaol. His detention, we learn, must continue until the Lisbon authorities send out their instructions, and the Chinese government is ready with its proofs of the prisoner's guilt, when the trial will be held. If it is found that the charge is only preferred in order to get Mr. Kin into the Empress-Dowager's clutches, Mr. Kin will be in no danger. Portugal does not recognise extradition for political offence and nothing will remain but his liberation. If the Chinese authorities should succeed in proving that Mr. Kin actually left Shanghai with funds belonging to the Telegraph Administration in his possession—and we trust it will also have to prove that he left with the intention of appropriating the money, that is with the "animus furandi"—Portugal will only hand him over on the condition that he is not put to death, as the death penalty is not recognised in Portugal. We trust, however, with our southern countemporary, that under no circumstances will the Portuguese authorities consent to give up Mr. Kin. We know by what happened at Soochow with Gordon the value of any promises that H. E. Li Hung-chang, the present Viceroy at Canton may make in order to get Kin Lien-shan into his power. He will shield himself under the orders of his Imperial mistress, and if they are persuaded to give Mr. Kin up, the authorities at Macao will sign his death-warrant. Portugal may we hope, rely on British support if she decides to defy Viceroy Li and the whole power of the Chinese Government. With all respect to Sir Claude Macdonald's ability and amiability, we cannot help wishing now, as we have wished often since September 1895, that we had a Sir Harry Parkes at Peking. The whole course of events in China would be changed, and changed very much for the better.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—It is generally believed here that Mr. Edward Lawrence, B. A., Collector and District Magistrate of the Northern Konkan (Thana), will be appointed as one of the Commissioners of the Division in the Bombay Presidency shortly.

Rajaji Baba Saheb, B. A., a son of Rao Saheb Keshevrao Dhondev Kotwal, inhabitant of Thana, has obtained his Highness Sri Shivaji Rao Holkar's scholarship of Rs. 75 per mensem for 1900-1901 to continue his studies in the Government Law (Class) School for the LL.B. Examination.

A hay-stack belonging to Ahmed Rangari, a firewood merchant, near Pansara's chawl, caught fire and was burnt to ashes on Wednesday last. The value of the destroyed hay is estimated at about Rs. 50. The cause of the fire is not known.

On Wednesday afternoon, an attempt at incendiarism by putting a lighted torch upon the roof of a house belonging to Sha Tribhowan Jamnadas Jawheri, a Municipal Councillor, in Bazaar Street, was timely discovered by a policeman on duty. The police are making most searching inquiries to find out the offenders.

A Purdesi woman, named Jasvada, residing on the Makhmali Tank Road, is said to have died last week of circumstances which have aroused suspicions of poison. The police are making enquiries into the matter. The post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased was made by the Civil Surgeon of Thana, and the contents of the stomach were sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay.

A fresh batch of 200 Kathiawari famine-stricken people were found wandering about the villages of Versova, Andheri and Marole on Thursday last. They were taken to the Pokharan Famine Relief Works in Thana by the District Police and given over in charge of the civil officers there.

Twelve third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from trains at Kalyan station on the G. I. P. Railway Line, during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at that station in the Thana District.

Six births (four males and two females) and seventeen deaths (including two deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF MAY, 1900.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·749	W	8	98°6	67·1	64	..	1·12	−2·48
Sirsa	29·722	W	6	101·2	74·1	55	..	1·28	−2·27
Delhi	29·685	W	5	103·7	92·9	25	..	2·43	−0·87
Agra	29·722	SW	7	105·0	87·9	38	..	1·19	−0·32
Cawnpore	29·722	Calm	1	109·5	81·6	42	..	1·80	..
Allahabad	29·725	ENE	0	110·1	82·3	42	..	5·00	+2·92
Jhansi	29·754	W	5	106·8	88·7	29	..	1·20	−0·45
Jacobabad	29·730	SE	9	105·4	66·1	58	..	0·20	−1·05
Karachi	29·792	WNW	12	102·4	80·2	68	..	0·18	−1·66
Jeypore	29·715	WSW	9	104·2	84·1	46	..	0·36	−1·36
Ajmere	29·794	SW	15	100·9	80·1	63	..	0·32	−0·64
Deesa	29·827	WSW	..	98·5	75·0	62	..	0·35	−0·20
Ahmedabad	29·845	NW	5	105·3	80·1	62	..	0·47	..
Bhuj	29·797	W	22	98·8	75·9	72	..	0·10	−0·53
Jamnagar	29·826	SSW	26	97·1	76·7	61	..	0·01	..
Rajkot	29·834	W	20	101·4	74·7	78	..	0·00	−0·59
Bhownagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para	29·834	SW	24	103·6	?	62	..	0·01	..
Veraval	29·897	WSW	8	85·1	80·3	88	..	0·01	..
Neemuch	29·849	WSW	18	96·5	75·5	77	..	0·28	−0·84
Indore	29·846	W	12	100·8	76·1	68	..	0·12	−1·10
Baugor	29·765	W	4	101·9	79·1	39	..	0·32	−0·78
Jubulpore	29·757	WSW	4	105·0	76·1	25	..	2·31	−0·56
Hoshangabad	29·813	SW	7	106·6	81·2	54	..	0·40	−1·74
Khandwa	29·841	W	13	104·7	82·1	45	..	0·26	−1·28
Raipur	29·726	NNW	11	106·0	85·4	21	..	2·46	−0·34
Nagpur	29·759	NNW	17	110·2	83·0	25	..	0·63	−2·70
Amraoti	29·796	WNW	12	107·3	77·8	36	..	0·20	−2·38
Akola	29·814	WNW	15	107·7	80·3	37	..	0·05	−2·97
Surat	29·869	S W	12	93·7	79·6	65	..	0·00	−0·26
Malegaon	29·848	W	9	105·8	67·3	39	..	0·06	−1·23
Bombay	29·879	WNW	5	89·3	79·9	69	..	0·00	−0·93
Poona	29·877	W	18	102·5	66·9	50	..	0·01	−2·34
Ahmednagar	29 864	N	12	103·9	66·4	47	..	0·00	..
Aurangabad	..	Calm	17	101·0	70·0	30	..	0·12	..
Sholapur	29·838	NW	14	105·7	77·5	39	..	1·07	−1·84
Ratnagiri	29·857	NW	6	90·4	78·9	64	..	1·25	+0·37
Belgaum	29·824	Calm	15	95·3	64·8	49	..	1·65	−2·97
Goa	29·856	NNW	14	88·5	85·9	68	..	0·01	..
Karwar	29·856	NW	11	89·8	79·5	67	..	0·03	−3·16
Mangalore	29·879	Calm	4	90·3	80·4	69	..	0·30	−4·76
Calicut	29·856	NW	13	91·4	81·9	75	..	9·13	−1·78
Cochin	29·859	NNW	..	90·5	83·1	81	..	19·93	+2·35
Coimbatore	29·838	SE	3	95·4	75·6	81	..	9·87	+1·97
Trichinopoly	29·802	W	5	105·2	80·0	72	..	8·68	−3·16
Negapatam	29·744	SW	10	100·0	83·0	78	..	17·31	−14·36
Colombo	29·866	SW	9	84·5	80·5	81	..	42·09	−2·45
Aden	29·813	ENE	19	86·8	80·8	72	..	1.4.	−1·65

In column "Wind" Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased very rapidly in Upper Sind, briskly to rapidly in Lower Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India and at Saugor and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest on the Kathiawar Coast, and lowest at and about Delhi.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and fresh to light in other places.

The variations from the normal of both the day and night temperature are very irregular. The highest temperatures in the shade was 110° at Allahabad, Nagpur and Cuddapah, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in Ceylon and at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Cuddapah Masulipatam, Cochin, Surat, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Deesa.

No rain fell at any station.

The depression over Upper Sind has rapidly filled up.

G. L. TOWERS
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Monday:—Pressure has risen briskly to very rapidly in North-West India. It has been steady or has risen slightly in Assam and East Bengal and has risen briskly to rapidly over the remainder of Northern India. It has been steady in Burma and South India. The depression in North-West India has been transmitted eastwards to the foot of the Simla and Mussoorie hills and a trough of low pressure extends from this region south-eastwards to Madras and Nellore. Pressure is very uniform over Burma and the eastern half of the Bay. Rain has almost ceased in Burma, but numerous thunder

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC are WARNED against PURCHASING LOCKS from the Market Shops, as many have been cheated by the dealers in common Locks under the name of FALSE CHUBB, &c., ; and that the GENUINE CHUBB'S LOCKS could be had from the Undersigned (Sole Agent).

Any person or persons finding any spurious Locks or imitations, may bring them to the Undersigned, who will not only Reward the finder, but will PROSECUTE such dealers.

Common tin boxes painted entirely in black with yellow stripes do not mean in the least degree to be CHUBB'S, which might tend the buyers to purchase simply because they are offered very cheap. It is therefore advisable to PURCHASE CHUBB'S GENUINE articles such as

SAFES, BOXES,
LOCKS, &c.,
from the CHUBB'S AGENT.

All Letters, as well as orders will be promptly attended to and despatched with great care.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR
Messrs. CHUBB & SONS' LOCK and SAFE COMPANY, LD.,
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (25) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
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Price 8 Annas.
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

EXCHANGE.—Steady with rates unchanged and Banks not particularly keen to sell Telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d. with Demand at 1s. 4d. much before August now, though something was done as these rates for considerably earlier delivery. For the moment, at all events, 1s. 4 7-33d. is the best rate at which 3 months' sight Credits could be sold at.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 3-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32
3 months' sight Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	" 143 1-2
Japan do.	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 96 ready and Rs. 96 1-16 forward and remained so during the day with buyers at the close. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is down 5 1-2 lakhs.

STOCKS AND SHARES quiet with little doing.

Bank of Bombay	1,240
Anglo Indian S. and W. Co.	20
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	630
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	485
Badham Pile Co., Ld.	155
Marcks and Co., Ld.	145
Thacker and Co., Ld.	156
Telephone Co., Ld.	27 1-2

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

	Rs.	
Public Deposits, at the Head Office	Inc.	50,265
" " Branches	Dec.	6,20,289
Other "	Dec.	6,59,989
Government Securities	Dec.	5,38,743
Other authorised	Dec.	28,800
Loans	Inc.	6,86,478
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	3,64,314
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	73,499
Cash	Dec.	5,47,320

SEEDS.—The market remains unchanged.

CASTOR.—A moderate business doing at last mentioned rate say Rs. 37-8-0.

LINSEED.—Prices have further advanced and the market is strong at Rs. 9-9 for "bold" and Rs. 9-6 to Rs. 9-7 for small grain.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm with business passing in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-5-0, and in Yellow at Rs. 7-12-0.

POPPYSEED is firm at Rs. 8-4-0 with a fair demand.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with very little doing though another steamer is reported to be fixed for one picked port at 16s. per late May loading. The boat fixed for Antwerp or Dunkirk at 16s., option Hamburg, at 16s. 6d. turns out to be Ras Elba.

COALS.—Next to nothing doing again to-day, some ready Scotch has been sold but the figure has not been disclosed.

COTTON.—The market is quiet with small demand and very little doing. Westerns are weak and fully Re. 1 lower. F. G. Bengals are steady for May at Rs. Rs. 221 to 222, but little doing.

New crops are unchanged.

Bengal, Fine Ready	Rs 218,	May Rs 223, Jan 1901. Rs, 178.
Do. Fully Good	" 213	
Do. Good	" 207	
Broach, Fine	" 225	
Do. Good	" 221,	March, 1901 Rs 207.
Bhownuggur wood	" 222	
Belatee	" 222	
S. G. Dharwar	" 214	
Khandeish	" 218	
Westerns	" 213	

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American Crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports	41,000	68,000	55,000
Do Exports to Great B.	30,000	34,000	63,000
Do France and Continent	59,000	75,000	48,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,177,000	8,005,000	8,229,000
Do. exports to U. K. do	2,053,000	3,240,000	3,172,000
Do. do to Continent do	3,00,000	3,18,000	3,480,000
Do. stock U. S. Ports	3,0,000	746,000	629,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,470,000	4,143,560	3,589,250
" " " of Surats	51,000	178,740	168,620
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	670,000	1,699,610	1,253,340
" London	5,000	6,000	3,000
American Afloat	70,000	66,900	121,200
East Indian "	1,000	6,500	9,000
Total	746,000	1,680,010	1,387,540
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 14-32d.	3 13-32d.	3 17-32d.
" Good Brownuggar	4 24-32d.	2 25-32d.	3d.
Difference	22-32d.	20-32d.	17-32d.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	247
Barsi and Nagur	169
Berar	53
Total Oomras	469
Dhollera	70
Compta and Dharwar	1,531
Westerns	726
Bengals	193
Sind	25
American	7
Egyptian	92
Total	3,913

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

Wheat	2,103
Linseed	6,225
Rapeseed	6,691
Gingelly Seed	69
Poppy Seed	4,703
Castor Seed	3,696
Rice	90,124
Myrabollams	401

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th May, as compared with the statement of 28th April, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 28. Rs.	May 5. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	....	....
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,20,175	54,70,440
Do. do. at Branches	28,55,837	22,45,598
Other Deposits	425,35,228	418,95,249
Post Bills	4,567	4,942
Credits, undrawn	19,68,742	20,24,982
	Rs... 697,94,609	686,41,211
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,76,547	74,37,804
Other authorised Securities	24,75,589	24,46,789
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	102,47,930	98,07,774
Loans do. do.	171,67,785	178,54,263
Bills Discounted and purchased	172,43,964	168,79,600
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	23,695	26,653
Bullion	....	....
Balances with other Banks	3,16,889	3,52,338
Cash	139,19,234	133,71,914
	Rs... 697,94,609	686,41,211

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,325 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 28th April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	1,63,195	5,60,528	5,709	7,29,432
	...	...	...	8,10,566
Decrease				Rs. 81,134

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	38,000	2,81,000	4,000	3,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	609	9	831
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	14,65,016	42,49,937	5,459	57,20,422
Total for 16 weeks	15,63,016	45,30,937	9,469	61,03,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,711	2,87,588	1,388	3,66,687
Per mile of Ry. &c.	168	624	3	795
Total to corresponding date do.	13,25,600	38,62,678	67,461	52,55,739
Increase for the week				Rs. 16,333
Ditto to date				" 8,47,683

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ASHBURNER—April 7, at his residence, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner, J. P., late Treasurer, Paper Currency Department, aged 69. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning.

SMITH—April 7, at Bombay, Clive Frederick, the infant son of Robert Flower and Margaret Reed Smith, aged 15 days.

NATAL.

DEATH.

GARDNER—April 8, at the Base Hospital, Maritzburg, Sister Edith Manley Gardner, Army Nursing Reserve, and formerly Lady Nurse in the Bombay, Poona and Bangalore Plague Hospitals.

SECUNDERABAD.

MARRIAGE.

D'SOUZA—MASCARENHAS—April 23, at Secunderabad, Stephen Patrick, son of J M D'Souza, to Miss Maria Candida, daughter of N X Mascarenhas, of Ajmere.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ALLIX—MARRETT—April 26, at St George's Church, Hyderabad Deccan, by the Rev M G Goldsmith, Charles Emile Allix, Bombay Police, to Ethel Anne Marrett, third daughter of W W Marrett, Chief Engineer, H H the Nizam's P W D.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1900.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR, while laying the foundation-stone of the Orsang Irrigation Works on the 3rd inst., dealt very fully with one of the chief causes that render the recurrence of famines so calamitous—the helplessness and passiveness of the people. They show no individual energy in the presence of adversity, but remain dull and inert. They have no idea of self-help. The inauguration which gave occasion for this remarkable pronouncement from the Ruler of one of the most advanced Native States involve the impoundment of the surplus waters of the River Orsang which rises in the Dhar State and, traversing Chota Udeypur, enters the Gaekwari territory of Bodeli, seven miles from Jojind, where a masonry dam is to be constructed. The river drains eight hundred square miles of territory, and when impounded will in ordinary years give sufficient water for cultivating twenty thousand bigahs, and thus protect a great number of villages against the effects of drought. The water will be distributed by three channels of an aggregate length of thirty miles. When the present famine became imminent, the Baroda Government was confronted by the difficulty of providing relief works that would confer lasting benefit on the State. The railway programme was pretty well complete, and it was clear that advances to cultivators to sink wells would not suffice to meet the distress for which provision would have to be made. Fortunately there were certain projects long under consideration which were found to meet the case, and while giving employment to a large number of people endow the country with works of permanent value. The expenditure on the realisation of the Orsang scheme is ten lakhs, and the outlay on the dam two lakhs and-a-half, a very moderate estimate for a masonry dam 2,500 feet long. The Gaekwar was fully justified in claiming that this work is eminently suited to the needs and warnings of the visitation from which the country is suffering ; it will not only give temporary relief while under construction, but will give beneficial results in the years to come, limiting appreciably the area which may again be exposed to famine. Speaking on the general and often perplexing problem of promoting relief works, his Highness divides them into three classes. The measures which give relief and do nothing else, are those which provide poor-houses and doles for the weak and the emaciated, and purdah women and others whose social position does not permit them to work, even to avert starvation. Such measures are necessary even were feelings of humanity to be set aside altogether, for as the Sovereign of Baroda well said, the lives of the citizens are valuable assets of the community. But when there is no imperative reason for relief measures of that class, there can be no question that reproductive works should be proposed. That was the principle laid down by Sir Michael Kennedy when the famine in the later seventies had to be met without any of the experience, and no thought of the trained organisation that has been evolved since that dismal time when half a million perished in the Bombay Presidency, and five millions in Madras owing to the impossibility of combatting three years of famine under the conditions then prevailing. Railways were in their infancy, and there was practically no machinery ready at hand to cope with the dire emergency.

It is undoubtedly a sound general principle that so far as is practicable the State—that is the tax-payer—should receive some permanent benefit from the vast sums expended on famine relief. The Gaekwar places in the second class, measures which are indirectly reproductive, such as new means of communication of which railways are in suitable situations the most valuable. They are not altogether an unmixed blessing, for they unquestionably facilitate the export of reserves of grain foods that were formerly stored in the country. It may be said on the other hand that railways facilitate imports as well as exports ; but the imports are of little value, if there be no money to bring them. It would be very desirable to impress upon the cultivators the advisibility of reverting to the old practice, and always keep a reserve of food-grains sufficient to carry them over a rainless season. Native States not being expected to be so wholly orthodox in such matters as the Government of India, might do well to ordain by law that each village should keep on hand in ordinary years a sufficiency of grain to carry them over for at least six months if the rains refused to fall. The Gaekwar sums up the case for railways as protective measures ; the area of suffering from famine is extended by the existence of railways, but the intensity of suffering in the directly-affected region is mitigated. An insurance against famine of the kind suggested would mitigate the effects of scarcity in the areas which owe their troubles to the heedless benevolence of the railways, which in such cases make Peter an-hungered that Paul may not starve. The Gaekwar very rightly holds that railways confer enormous advantages on trade and commerce, and may be reasonably regarded as means of famine relief. But their full use cannot be realised until the country wakes up from its lethargy and throws some much needed energy into the creation of new industries. Measures of the third class, which directly increase production—irrigation, well-sinking, bunding rivers, channels for the distribution of water, not only give immediate relief to the destitute but guard them against the effects of future famines. It was from that point of view that the Orsang scheme and the making of a great reservoir at Kadarpur have been begun, and other projects of the same kind are in preparation. If for the sins of the country the monsoon of the present year should fail wholly or in part, it would be necessary to provide relief works on a large scale for the first year of the coming century. The large scale of these works make them available for such a contingency, should it arise. Begun this year they can only be completed in 1901. Whether the monsoon be satisfactory or not there is only too much reason to believe that considerable numbers of people will be so depressed and impoverished, especially by the loss of their cattle, that it may be necessary to provide them employment next year. These works will have to be completed, so that in any case they will give abundant employment to considerable numbers. Moreover two lakhs a year have been set apart by the State to assist people to sink wells where large schemes of irrigation are not practicable.

With an earnestness which was evidently the outcome of deep conviction, the Gaekwar deplored the poverty of the people, partly due to their want of energy and education, and partly to the fact that the population of India is almost entirely dependent on two means of subsistence—the educated look to Government employment, and the rest depend almost wholly on the precarious occupation of agriculture. Countries like Russia and India, mainly dependent on the cultivation of the land are always at the mercy of famine. This has come to be so well understood in Russia that in the last twenty years immense progress has been made in industrial and commercial development. In parts of India the same process is noticeable. In Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, mills have been started and new industries have sprung up. But in the main it is still only too true that the three hundred million people dwelling on this Continent of India are dependent on agriculture, the ambitious and the educated looking to offices under Government as the only career worth following. His Highness has not been to Europe and to England for nothing. When in Great Britain he was struck with the diversity and the immense scale of the various industries which have made her not only rich but abounding in energy. The secret of European prosperity is the prevalence of manufacturing industries in the different countries. If we look at England we find whole counties like Lancashire and the Midlands wholly given up to industries. Great cities are devoted to some particular manufactures—like Manchester to cotton, Sheffield to cutlery, Glasgow to shipbuilding, Birmingham to arms, machinery and other iron-work. It is these countries and cities that are the basis of England's prosperity. With their wealth she is able to bring her food from abroad and disregard rains and droughts, good seasons and bad seasons. This shrewd observer recognises that even if it were desirable it is not possible for India to become a wholly manufacturing country like England. But the example of Germany and Japan show what can be done to deliver large populations from dangerous dependence on agriculture. Much may be done, said his Highness, to encourage new industries and by education qualify persons of ingenuity and initiative to devote themselves to industrial life. They should be given reasonable facilities and might even be encouraged by initial measures of protection and bounty. Here we are on dangerous ground ; but without flying in face of the orthodox Political Economists like Mr. J. M. Maclean, it is well to note that an enlightened Indian Prince who has seen men and cities has come to the conclusion that even protection would be a reasonable price to pay if India is to become an industrial country. The Gaekwar would also encourage emigration whether within or without the country. It is a healthy sign when the Ruler of an important Native State insists Governments should be up and doing, so that "an era may be begun in which the lamentable experiences of the present year may become antiquated and impossible."

ACCORDING to a Wei-Hai-Wei correspondent of the "North China Herald" there is a great deal of discontent with the British in Shantung. The experiences of the people of that province in methods of taxation have been extensive and peculiar, and recent events have not tended to convince them that the advent of the British indicates any mitigation of severe exactions. Discontent, in fact, seems to have been carefully fostered by the Chinese authorities. Although in 1898, moved thereto by the British Minister, the Chinese Government proclaimed the fact that England had leased a certain strip of territory, they have steadily, by implication, denied the British claim. In that proclamation no reference was made to taxation and the administration of justice, and in the absence of any positive sanction of British rule by the Chinese authorities, the people practically refuse to recognise that rule. The situation has something of the nature of comic opera about it. While the British are hopelessly trying to get information on which to base the collection of the revenue, the Chinese officials have been quietly collecting the taxes, including some which had been graciously remitted. The British Administrator appointed a new Civil Magistrate, and at the same time issued a proclamation forgiving last year's taxes ; "instead of which" the Chinese authorities had already appropriated them. The feelings of the people have not been calmed by the expectation of what British taxation is likely to be. Although no statement on this head has been made object-lessons were afforded by the exactions levied on the people of the Island and the *Mattou*. On the Island each cow was taxed one dollar per mensem, and houses and dogs were also taxed. The people have been sedulously led to believe that soon the "foreign devil" would be swept into the sea by the Kaum General Tang Fu-hsiang at the head of the trained militia. The feeling against the British broke out towards the end of March. Rumours were spread about by agitators, who magnified the progress of the people and assured them of success in expelling the hated intruder. A magistrate who was approached considered that resistance would be unsuccessful, but advised that the trained bands should be called out and exercised. In three sections the people gathered on appointed days in numbers of from one to two thousand at each centre. The authorities received information of these gatherings, and on the 26th March four hundred men of the Chinese Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Bower marched upon one such meeting at a temple on the road to Chefoo, about six miles from Wei-Hai-Wei. The crowd threatened action, but fortunately bloodshed was prevented and they laid down their arms. At one critical moment the soldiers were ordered to fix bayonets. Three prisoners were selected and a miscellaneous collection of weapons ranging from a pitch-fork to a small cannon were brought in. The arrest of the supposed ringleaders has, however, caused much indignation, the more guilty persons being, it is believed, still at large. The people need to be assured that the British authorities do not intend to increase or impose new taxation, and had a few words to that effect been inserted in the proclamations, it is probable that they would have avoided a great deal of the present trouble.

THE scheme for the re-organisation of the subordinate branch of the Civil Veterinary Department is likely to be finally settled very shortly. It abolishes the old salutri-class and substitutes Veterinary Assistants on pay rising from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 monthly, with Senior Assistants for inspection work on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 120 monthly. The demand for these Veterinary Assistants throughout India continues to grow in the most remarkable manner, the eighty or so, who pass out annually from the various Civil Veterinary Colleges, being quite insufficient to meet the wants of Municipalities and District Boards, besides which fifty have just been asked for South Africa, and many are employed by landowners and others privately.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 3 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE P. & O. Company's Hired Transport s. s. Nankin, left Galle on the morning of the 6th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 9th May.

WE are asked by the Honorary Treasurer of the Indo-British Institution to state that he has received a most liberal donation of Rs. 500 from Lodge St. George, E. C., Bombay. The Institution is always in need of funds, and the gift has come at a most timely moment.

THE Government of India is now considering the question of a revised scale of rations for British troops on field service.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Madan Gopal resigns the Punjab Legislative Council as he is about to proceed to England for six months.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND will, we understand, return from London to his post at Teheran next month, his leave to England being only for a few weeks.

THE question of removing the regular troops from the Samana will be considered in connection with the next reliefs. No reduction will be made this summer in any case.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th April, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 or 22,354 maunds, with a decrease of Rs. 31,351 in the earnings.

A FURTHER sum of about Rs. 22, 500 has been sanctioned by the Government for the erection of the Memorial at Amritsar to commemorate the gallantry of the 36th Sikhs in defence of Fort Saragheri.

THE Bombay Government have placed an order for 5,000 agricultural cattle with Abbott Brothers of Jhansi. It is hoped the railways concerned will try to meet the demands for wagons to convey them.

THE total issue of sovereigns from the Currency Offices and Presidency Banks up to April 28th amounted to nearly £821,000. At this rate a million sterling should soon have passed into the circulation.

NAWAB Imad Nawaz Jang, Customs Commissioner of Hyderabad, is desirous of travelling in Afghanistan and Persia. For this he will require a passport, and the Minister has asked the Resident for the necessary action.

MR. PORTER, Magistrate of Muttra, has proceeded to Cawnpore to try the persons apprehended for engaging in the recent riots, the Local Government deeming it best to entrust the work to an officer from another district.

THE statement of the Tapti Valley Railway Traffic for the week ending 24th March last, is Rs. 21,076, being an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 19,164 ; total earnings from 1st January to 24th March last are Rs. 1,75,896, being an increase of Rs. 1,55,538.

THE statement of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Traffic for the week ending 24th March last, is Rs. 5,510, being an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,331 ; total earnings from 1st January to 24th March last are Rs. 68,482, being an increase of Rs. 27,133.

REGARDING the recent rumour that the troops on the Indian establishment now serving in South Africa will shortly return to this country, no intimation to this effect has been received from the War Office. The probability is that they will remain until the autumn.

THE system hitherto in force of recruiting the Civil Veterinary Department from members of the Army Veterinary Service, having now been put a stop to, arrangements are in contemplation for a regular system of appointing direct from the various veterinary institutions at home.

AN outbreak of cholera has occurred in the famine relief works at the villages of Karandi Natra, and Dhudala in the Patiala State, about 15 miles from Sirsa. The State medical authorities have taken prompt measures for the suppression of the disease and the prevention of its spreading.

THE Government of India has accorded sanction to a final estimate amounting to Rs. 84,000, for the survey of the railway proposed to be constructed from Mysore to the West Coast. The Survey operations are now being proceeded with, and will be completed (it is expected) by the end of next September.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, having left that port on the 3rd instant, with the following passengers on board :—Mrs. Edwards and 2 children, Miss Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. Paes and 3 children, and 63 deck. She has come here to be docked for usual repairs. During the voyage she met with light wind and sea.

A NATIVE gentleman of the Madras Presidency, by name Gobind Das, has generously come forward with the offer to present Rs. 10,000 and a site for the proposed Veterinary College for Madras. Other native gentlemen in the same province also have expressed their willingness to contribute, so there is every probability of this much needed institution being founded. It is designed to supply locally trained Veterinary assistants for service in the Madras Presidency.

COLONELS FILGATE and Lindsay have arranged with the Secretary of State for India for the construction of two branch lines to the Southern Mahratta Railway, one from Kurnul Junction to Kurnul town, and they have enquired of the Nizam's Railway whether they have considered the question of extending the metre gauge system from Hyderabad to Kurnul. An extension south from Secunderabad would be the most direct route to connect with the S. M. Railway.

THE total estimate of expenditure under Famine Relief in the Madras Presidency during the current year amounts to 10·33 lakhs, which is in excess of the amount provided in the Civil Budget Estimate (10·25) as accepted by the Government of India. It is however, not certain at present that an additional grant will be absolutely necessary, as much of the expenditure in the remaining months of the year may be rendered unnecessary with a more favourable season.

MAJOR SHOWERS, of Lumsden's Horse, was a son of the late General Showers, a well-known cavalry officer. He was six years and eight months in the 102nd Fusiliers. He commanded the Surma Valley Light Horse from 1895. After leaving the army he was in Assam in tea, then in the Cherra Co., Cachar, as Superintendent for twenty years. He was a man of very brusque manner, but very genuine, very kind-hearted and a born leader of men. Military life was his vocation.

THE Bishop of Calcutta, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council, proposes to institute six Honorary Canonries in connection with St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. His Lordship has appointed as the first Honorary Canons the Reverend E. F. Brown, Superior of the Oxford Mission, the Reverend C. W. Jackson, Chaplain of St. Paul's Mission, Scott's Lane, Calcutta, and the Reverend A. G. Luckman, Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. The remaining three appointments will be notified at the beginning of the cold weather.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation to be held on Monday, May 14th, Dr. Viegas will bring forward a motion that the attention of Government be drawn to the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements made at Thana for the detention of the famine-stricken immigrants deported from the City to the Relief Works there ; and that as a large number of the immigrants deported there have returned and are returning to the City, to request that Government will be pleased to adopt proper steps for the prevention of their coming back to Bombay.

HER numerous friends in Bombay will learn with regret of the death, in South Africa, of Miss Edith Manley-Gardner. For two years she laboured in the plague hospitals, successively in Bombay, Poona and Bangalore and was invalided home in January last year. As a member of the Army Nursing Reserve she was called upon to proceed to the Base Hospital at Pietermarizburg to nurse the sick and wounded from Ladysmith, and when last heard of, wrote cheerfully of the work in which she was engaged. Within a month, however, she was stricken down with sickness and died on April 8th. In pursuit of her work of mercy, Sister Gardner, although quite young, had travelled in both hemispheres and made for herself many friends. Trained at St. Mary's Hospital, and a highly qualified nurse, she was of a particularly bright and genial disposition, and a girl of such sweet and gentle manner that, in the words of many of her patients, it was almost worth while falling ill to be nursed by her.

THE new system of *serum* inoculation against rinderpest, which has been worked out at the Muktesar laboratory by Lieutenant Rogers, I. M. S., is proving so successful that arrangements are under consideration for the manufacture of a regular supply sufficient to protect fifty thousand cattle annually. Veterinary Major Hagger is now in charge of the operations in the field, and has recently been inoculating cattle in Guzerat, Ahmedabad and Hissar, the results obtained showing that the mortality from the disease can be reduced to as low as ten per cent. Cattle owners are taking very kindly to the treatment, and requests have been coming in to make it available in other districts as well. One of these is from a number of Hindoo Zamindars in Dera Dun whose conversion speaks volumes by itself. With a view to providing more qualified men for the work a post graduate course is being arranged at Mkutesar for students who have passed through one or other of the Indian Veterinary Colleges and who elect thereafter to take up inoculation work.

THE Queen has given orders that St. Georges Chapel, Windsor Castle, and the Albert Memorial Chapel are to be lighted by electricity, which has just been fitted in the Royal vault.

THE Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, San Francisco, announces his intention of starting a new paper and editing it "as Jesus would edit it." We suppose it will be managed as Judas Iscariot would manage it, or we doubt if it will a financial success.

DUBLIN is to have a permanent memorial of the Queen's present visit to Ireland. Among the suggestions which have been tentatively put forward is one for the erection of a statue. The Council of the Royal Dublin Society has taken up the matter and has referred to a committee the desirability of inviting public subscriptions to the fund for erecting a statue of Her Majesty, which has already privately received a considerable amount of financial support from members of the Society.

ONE of the most curious indications of the marked change in the spirit of the times is the circumstance that the statue of William III. in College Green, Dublin, was left neglected in the decorations for the Queen's visit, while the statue of Henry Grattan, within a few paces of William's statue, was profusely festooned. From the time of the Revolution till early in the nineteenth century (the "Daily News" reminds us) this statue of William III. was decorated on his birthday, and on every other noted anniversary when the Lord-Lieutenant, followed by the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, paraded in state round the statue.

IT is stated in Berlin that the Emperor William has been asked to be godfather to the Duke of York's infant son, and in accepting the invitation his Majesty added that he did so with great pleasure. It is supposed in the Imperial family that the date of the christening will be fixed after the Queen's return from Ireland. The Emperor will send over a representative, who will also be the bearer of his Majesty's christening present. All the godfathers and godmothers of the German Crown Prince, who comes of age on May 6, have been invited by the Emperor and Empress to be present at the ceremony, which will be one of unusual pomp. The Queen, the Czar, the Emperor Austria, the Kings of Italy, Saxony, and Belgium, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, are among the invited guests.

THE recent announcement that four broad gauge locomotives had arrived at Beira, writes a contemporary, must be understood as referring to the 3ft. 6in. gauge which is common to all the principal lines of South Africa. Built originally on the mountain gauge of 2ft., the Beira Railway has recently been under conversion to the standard gauge, but unfortunately the process is still incomplete, there being still a length of some 60 miles, to the point known as Bamboo Creek, which is still on the old system. With the exception of the change at Bamboo Creek troops and stores can be run straight on through Umtali, the terminus of the Beira Railway, to Salisbury on the Rhodesian Railway, 370 miles from the coast. Here, however, there is a deplorable gap, for the country between Salisbury and Buluwayo is unbridged, and the distance between these two places is no less than 280 miles ; that is to say, they are considerably further apart than Kimberley and Mafeking. A single passenger can do the distance by stage coach in five days ; but for newly arrived troops debouching at Salisbury and having to organise their trains and trasport before starting on the long march it is evident that a considerable halt must be made for preparations before they can even get off. It appears, however, that the intention is to detrain the troops short of Salisbury at Mirandellas and march them to Victoria ; from which it would appear that the destination of the force must be Tuli and Rhodes drift on the north frontier of the Transvaal. Anyway it will be a long business before Sir F. Carrington's column can appear on the scene of operations. The knowledge that reinforcements arriving may enable more Rhodesians to get away to the front and join Colonel Plumer, but even then the force under that officer will be far too small to break up the investment acting alone. The relief of Mafeking, if it is to come, must still come from the direction of Kimberley.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

LONDON, MAY 7.

A *Times* telegram from Bloemfontein states that in fighting which took place at Karee siding, Lieut. Crane and twenty men of Lumsden's Horse were ordered to hold a detached post, where owing to our line retiring and enemy being reinforced, they were practically surrounded, but held their position tenaciously, and when finally forced to abandon it they found their horses were withdrawn and they were compelled to traverse a thousand yards under short range fire.

Lieutenant Crane was the first to fall and Privates Firth and Case, who returned to assist him, paid the penalty with their lives.

A pile of burnt cartridges was found beside each of them.

Ten of the party escaped all bullet marked on their clothes or their person.

The conduct of the Indian Contingent engaged was admirable throughout, and none surrendered unwounded.

PASSAGE OF THE VET RIVER.

Reuter's despatch from Vet River, dated the 6th instant, states that Major-General Hutton (with the first brigade of Mounted Infantry) found the drift, to which he had marched, strongly held by the enemy with two guns, a pom-pom and a Maxim, the last enfilading the British advance.

A British pom-pom and Maxim cleared the river bed of the enemy, who on emerging were exposed to a terrible fire.

Finally the whole British force crossed and captured the enemy's Maxim.

It was discovered in the morning that the whole of the enemy before General Pole Carew's and Hutton's forces had fled. They must have learnt of Hamilton's occupation of Winburg during the night.

Two of Hutton's squadrons destroyed the railway near Smalldeel.

(A message prior to the above appears to be missing.)

[General Pole-Carew's is the third division. General Hutton's is the first brigade of General I. Hamilton's division.]

THE FIGHTING ON THE FIFTH.

BARTON'S LOSSES.

LONDON, MAY 7.

General Barton's losses on the 5th instant were five killed and twenty-five wounded. His troops were frequently engaged at close quarters.

The Boers left thirteen dead on the field and lost a number taken prisoner.

LORD ROBERTS' ADVANCE.

Lord Roberts wires from Smaldeel Junction on Sunday afternoon :—

"I crossed the Vet River this morning and am now encamped here. The enemy is in full retreat towards Zand river and Kroonstadt."

THE COLONIALS AT WORK.

The turning movement executed by the Mounted Infantry just before dark, last evening, Lord Roberts says, was a very dashing affair. The Canadians, the New Zealand, the New South Wales, and Queensland Mounted Infantry, all vied with each other in their determination to close with the enemy. We captured a Maxim gun and twenty-five prisoners. Our casualties were fifteen wounded, one killed and three missing.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—The result of the debate on the Spion Kop despatches has caused general dissatisfaction. The Ministers threw the blame for the publication on the public curiosity and shuffled in regard to the charge of requesting General Buller to doctor the despatches by assuming an attitude of pique concerning Lord Lansdowne's honour as a gentleman.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kimberley boldly asserted that he would have withheld the despatches entirely until the war was finished.

Lord Rosebery concurred, adding that it was cruel to have forced General Buller to tender his resignation in the face of the enemy. That was the reward Ministers gave to Lord Roberts and General Buller for saving their integrity and security. The public had given the Government their confidence, which was often unwarranted and always ungrudging; yet, the authorities obtained the cold consent of Lord Roberts and determined to publish everything damaging and critical and censorious. There could hardly be a greater stigma or degradation than had been laid upon General Buller. And all this because the strongest Government of modern times was afraid to face a few questions in the House of Commons.

The Duke of Devonshire regretted that General Buller had declined to re-write a simple narrative of events without comments.

In the House of Commons Captain Sir A. F. Acland-Hood asked whether the Government were dissatisfied with General Buller, and whether it would inquire who was responsible for setting him his share of the campaign, so that the blame might be laid on the right shoulders.

Mr. Balfour denied that there had been any attempt to discredit Lord Roberts, and several interrupters challenged him to show that such an imputation had been made. Proceeding, the Leader of the House insisted that the responsibility for the censorship of despatches lay with Lord Roberts. Recapitulating the alternatives before Government, he said it was impossible to pick and choose passages suitable for publication. He proposed to withold future despatches altogether. (Indignant cries of "No.")

Mr. MacNeil interrupted, saying that Lord Lansdowne had offered to edit the despatches.

Mr. Balfour said he had never been more pained than to find that the present accusations should be possible in an assembly of gentlemen. He hoped the House would not complain in future if Lord Lansdowne declined to publish despatches or answer questions, inasmuch as the whole attack was made against the Government's honour, and not upon its wisdom.

The "Times" strenuously denies that Lord Roberts was primarily concerned in the publication of the despatches, and points out that he simply transmitted Lord Lansdowne's request to General Buller to re-write his despatch.

A portion of the Press is convinced that the publication of the despatches will prevent Commanders from speaking plainly in future.

CAPTAIN CHEYNE A PRISONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

A telegram from Capetown states that Captain Cheyne, 8th Bengal Lancers, attached to Kitchener's Horse, was wounded and taken prisoner on the 31st March.

APPOINTMENT.

Major Peyton, 15th Hussars, proceeds to South Africa immediately on special service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HEAVY FIGHTING AT KUMASSI.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Sir Frederick Hodgson reports from Kumassi that ten thousand rebels attacked the Fort in a most determined manner on the 25th and 29th ultimo, when two officers were wounded and 14 Houssas killed and wounded.

The Lagos constabulary arrived on the evening of the 29th and after two days' severe fighting against 8,000 rebels lost 5 officers and 153 constabulary wounded.

On the 3rd instant the rebels were concentrated to the eastward of the town.

REINFORCEMENTS BEING SENT.

Forces are now going from Sierra Leone and Nigeria with Colonel Willcocks in supreme command.

PARIS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NATIONALIST SUCCESSES.

The Nationalists have scored notable successes at the Paris Municipal elections.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Carthage, with English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day and the s.s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia on the same day and time.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Colonel Hay, I.M.S., P.M.O., Quetta, is appointed P.M.O. at Madras, vice Colonel McVittie retired.

Colonel Weir, I.M.S., succeeds Colonel Hay, at Quetta.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The replacement by the militia of the troops in the Kurram Valley, including Thall Sadda and Parachinar will not now be carried out before the next cold season.

The Government of India have placed on record an expression of their recognition of the good work performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fasken, 2nd Sikh Infantry and Officers and men under him in the recent reconnaissance to Mazar.

Instructions have been issued for the immediate report by the military to the civil authorities in all cases of serious assault by British soldiers on Natives of India.

34 Sergeants, 33 Corporals and 33 Bombardiers of the Royal Artillery leave for home in the steamer Shanghai, sailing in the middle of the current month.

Detention of the long service medal by soldiers in India, who are awarded meritorious service medal, has been sanctioned by the Government with a proviso that they do not wear both.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Cook, now at home, late Commandant, 30th Madras Infantry, has been selected to command the 43rd Gurkhas.

Colonel Kempster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras, goes on three months' leave from the 14th instant.

Colonel Rose, 27th Punjab Infantry, officiates as Colonel on the staff, Mooltan, vice Colonel Hailes on leave.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 7.

The M. M. Polynesien and O. L. Oraya, from London, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th inst., noon.

Florio-Rubattino Company's s.s. Bisagno arrived at Hongkong on the 7th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s.s. Yarra left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, the 6th inst., and she is expected here on Wednesday morning, the 9th instant.

The N. Y. K. Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 5th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64
Bar Silver	27 9-16

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A STEAMER.

In Calcutta on Saturday night a serious fire occurred on board the B. I. steamer Kapurthala, which was taking cargo from Mackinnon's Ghat. On a barrel being tilted into the hold the contents exploded. Instantly a huge mass of flame burst forth, followed by dense clouds of suffocating smoke. The fire-proof connecting doors were closed by the efforts of the officers and crew and Fire-Brigade. This served to confine the fire to the hold where the outbreak first occurred. Eight coolies were below at the time, and with great difficulty were brought up, all frightfully burned. Four died shortly after admission to the hospital. The others are not expected to recover. The vessel, which is practically undamaged, left the port to-day with the Arrakan mail.

LUNGAR CELEBRATION AT HYDERABAD.

The historical Lungar Celebration took place in Hyderabad City on Saturday. The Nizam returned from his "Shikar" Camp specially for the occasion, as without his presence at the Panch Mahala Palace the Lungar would be incomplete. The show was stripped considerably of its wonted magnificence, as nearly all the processionists seemed broken down by the terrific heat, having had to wait in the blazing sun for six hours for his Highness's appearance. Scarcely a European entered the city. The annual State luncheon, given to the British officers and State officials, was, for the first time on record, dispensed with on the score of economy.

THE CAWNPORE RIOTS.

Over 300 punitive police have been quartered in Cawnpore, and the *Moharrum* is passing over quietly. At a meeting held for the consideration of the affairs of the Cawnpore Volunteers, it was agreed unanimously that the present plan of defence of the Civil Lines in case of a serious disturbance was inadequate. The Goverment Harness Factory as a centre of refuge does not meet the requirements of the mills and factories near the Railway stations, being too far distant. A separate centre for them is to be selected. It was agreed in the event of a further rising that an alarm should be given by the Mill whistles.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

On consideration of the report of the Special Court of Enquiry, Lucknow, appointed to deal with the charges of bribery and corruption against Syed Wagahad Hussein, late munsiff of Unao, the local Government have dismissed him from the service.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

PROBABLY A QUIET TIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Ten days ago Simla was two inches deep in hail and everyone was shivering indoors. To-day the roses are blooming in great masses of yellow and red and muslins are the order of the day. The Chor still has an unseasonable cap of snow upon it, and the dust haze of the hot season has not yet begun, but summer has come at last, a month behind its usual time.

The season is likely to be a quiet one. The hotels are full, but many of the smaller and less desirable houses are still unlet, and men are even scarcer than usual. The war in South Africa is, of course, chiefly responsible for the depression, though famine and plague have also helped to reduce the numbers of our summer visitors. It is not only that the place is less full than usual however, but a depression hangs in the air, the casualty lists having thrown so many of our little community into mourning. The case, indeed, is rare of those who have no one near and dear to them, at the front, to be anxious for. It is only two seasons ago that Colonel Baden-Powell was the life of the Simla Theatre, and but a few months since Captain Haldane, who has just escaped from Pretoria, was an A.-D.-C. at Snowdon, while many of us remember the gallant Captain Brasier-Creagh—killed during the past week in action—as a popular member of the Viceregal staff.

Anxieties and sorrows nevertheless, those who are here on leave, and have consequently no duties to attend to are managing to enjoy themselves. Tennis has begun. The club courts are constantly engaged, while polo and cricket are in full swing at Annandale and arrangements for coming gymkhanas are in progress. The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club is suffering, like everything else, from the dearth of men, but is so strong this year in talent amongst the ladies as almost to make up. The philharmonic concerts too have commenced and promise to be attractive.

Our new Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer have created a pleasant impression. It is said that they intend to give a number of small dances in the course of the season, which will be very popular. They are to be seen frequently driving themselves along the Mall in a mail phaeton, so that the number of those who have any excuse for not knowing the head of the army of India, at least by sight, is rapidly diminishing.

The Viceregal Garden Party and State Ball, which are usually the opening functions of the season are fixed for 18th and 28th respectively. The levee and state dinner are on the 24th, by which date the Birthday Honours should also have been announced. The last mentioned are looked forward to with no less interest, for the fact that Lord Curzon has made them so much less of a close preserve than before for officials at the head-quarters of the Government. Services rendered in connection with the plague and famine will, no doubt, figure largely in the list. There are also a number of frontier officials, wardens of the border, upon whom has fallen the task of carrying the new frontier policy into effect, and whose tact and energy has made it succeed, whose names will appear. For the rest, there is reason to believe that the policy followed in the distribution will be the same as that of last year, when a real attempt was made to search out those for distinction who have been bearing the burden and heat of the administration in the plains.

Turning to more local matters I notice that the Maharani of Cooch Behar is back in Kennedy House and that the residence of the Maharajah of Darbhanjan is being got ready for its owner on Kainthu. The question of a site for the new Secretariat is still unsettled and the building is not likely to be commenced this year.

The tax on tongas and ekkas, which it was intended to impose in Simla, has temporarily fallen through. It appears that while the authorities are all agreed that it is necessary to have some such tax, in order to pay for the completion of the drainage works, there is an objection to it in the form first proposed by the municipality, since to tax the tongas, as distinct from the passengers they contain, is to put an impost on a purely Government service. Were the passengers by tonga taxed apart from the vehicles in which they travel, on the other hand, payment could be evaded by alighting on the side of the toll bar away from the station. A proposal has now been made that the tax should be included in the price paid at Kalka for the tonga. This would save the expense and irritation of separate collection en route, and seems the most reasonable way out of the difficulty. It means that a tonga to Simla would cost twenty-eight rupees instead of twenty-five, but the increase is not a very serious one. The opportunity might be taken at the same time, to similarly abolish the troublesome toll now levied, for the Patiala Government, half-way up the hill.

The days of these tolls are, in any case, numbered, for work upon the railways has commenced, and it is expected that trains will be running into Simla in two years time. The first sod was turned about a fortnight ago, the labour force employed numbering four hundred. The heaviest part of the undertaking are two large tunnels which have to be made. One of these burrows through the spur, seven miles from Kalka, thereby avoiding the site of the landslip which has frequently given trouble to the engineers in charge of the cart road. It is being excavated by hand from both faces simultaneously. The second is the Barog tunnel, under the Solon hill, about half-way to Simla. It will be begun before the next rains. The tunnels are being taken in hand first, as they will require upwards of two years to complete, the smallness of the number of workmen it is possible to employ simultaneously in the cuttings making progress necessarily slow. There being no heavy bridging the whole of the rest of the line can be laid in a few months. It is only the tunnels, therefore, which delay completion, and the year 1902 should see the whole line finished. Already, twenty-five miles of rails have been brought out from home—luckily purchased before the recent rise in prices took place. Wooden sleepers for the same portion of the permanent way have also been contracted for, and orders placed for a first instalment of engines on the two foot gauge. The whole line will be about sixty miles long. Thanks to the tunnels, it will have hardly any of the up and down gradients, which form so unpleasant a feature of the present cart-road. The working plans are all complete for the section from Kalka to Dhurumpore. From this place to Simla the line is marked out and the sites for the stations fixed. It is definitely settled that the entry into Simla will be through the gap between Observatory Hill and Summer Hill, the line thereafter passing through the Yarrows estate and eventually tunnelling beneath Gorton Castle to join the cart road near the tonga terminus. There will be a siding below the guard house at Viceregal Lodge Gate where passengers will be able to be picked up or dropped as the case may be. The line is to pass also along Taradevi and may not impossibly open up a suburb in that neighbourhood, which should tend to lower rents in Simla.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

DESTRUCTION OF HAY-STACKS.

Our Bhownugger correspondent writing on the 5th inst., says :—The weather is hot this side every day. The heavy gale springs up carrying enormous quantities of dust before it. The mortality in Bhownugger averages about 20 per day.

Mr. Dinshaw, a well-known cotton merchant, left here to day for Paris. It is in the air that H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi intends visiting Paris in July next.

A gentleman has left for Rutlam to make an extensive purchase of cattle for ploughing purposes in Kathiawar.

A destructive fire occurred in Bhownugger amongst stacks of hay on the 30th ultimo. The people flocked to the scene of the accident and did their best to extinguish the fire, but without success, as the wind was blowing high at the time. The steam fire-engine continued to play on the flames for some hours. The damage done by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 75,000.

The Sessions opened at Porbunder, on Tuesday last, when a case, in which Mr. Jahar who stands charged with stabbing a certain Durbar, named Hipawala, came on for hearing. Several witnesses were examined by the prosecution. Mr. Wadia, barrister, represents the defendant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS.

THE SHIP BUILDING TRADE.

COTTON TOPICS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The general rate in the market for loans for a few days was 3 3-4 per cent. per annum, and money over the night was 3 3-4 to 4, although in exceptional cases higher figures were paid in order to avoid going to the Bank, where, however, there was on balance an increase of market indebtedness. Some loans were paid off, but most were renewed, and some further money was taken, all at 5 per cent., while a fair amount of discount business was done at 4. Outside, the general tendency on the part of the brokers was to avoid bills, and quotations stiffened, gilt-edged paper with three months to run being quoted 4 1-8 per cent. per annum, and two, four, and six months 4 to 4 1-8. No bullion transactions were reported at the central institution, but since the last return was made up £139,000 has on balance been withdrawn for export. Tenders for India Council remittances for 35,00,000 rupees were invited by the Bank of England, when 16,90,500 rupees were allotted as follows: Bills, 8,25,500 rupees on Calcutta, 3,40,000 rupees on Bombay, and 3,00,000 rupees on Madras. Transfers: 2,25,000 rupees on Calcutta. Tenders for bills at ls. 3 31-32d. per rupee and for transfers at ls. 4 1-32d. per rupee will receive in full. Rupee paper Three-and-a-Half per cents was quoted 96 3-8 from both Bombay and Calcutta. In the silver market a little buying took place, and with few sellers of the metal the price recovered 1-16d. to 27 3-8d., per ounce. Bank rate 4 per cent; Valparaiso commercial paper 16 1-2d.; New York exchange on London, 4·84; Argentine gold premium, 127·3 per cent.—no change.

In the Home Railway market the traffics showed large increases in most instances; but as the comparison was with a non-holiday week a year ago, the improvements had no effect upon business. It may be mentioned, however, that the receipts were in every case larger than for the Good Friday week of last year. The Heavies were very little in evidence; but, on a few sales, Great Westerns, North-Easterns, and Midland Deferred receded 1-4. Great Northern issues were rather freely offered, the Deferred falling 1-2, to 56, and the "A" 1, to 51. Great Easterns at 121 3-4 showed a loss of 1-4; but South-Western Deferred advanced 1-2 and Hull and Barnsleys 1-4. The American department was irregular and buying orders were limited. Interbourse securities were fairly active. Spanish improved 1-4, to 72 1-2, Italians 1-8, to 93 7-8, and Turkish Group III. 1-8, to 26 1-2.

The prolongation of the war in South Africa has at various times suggested the view to capitalists that it might be as well for them to invest their money in Industrial undertakings at home rather than abroad. English people have realised that there is very little love lost between them and the leading Continental States, and that sooner or later some serious friction may arise. To those who are really nervous with regard to foreign investments, therefore, the debentures of sound British Companies offer a satisfactory medium for investment, especially as a yield of about 4 per cent. per annum can easily be obtained with comparative safety by spreading the investment over about half a dozen different stocks. Of course, absolute safety can only be obtained in Consols, India stock, Colonial Government bonds of the highest class, leading British Corporation stocks, and Home Railway prior charges. In that class of security, however, the investor must be satisfied with a return of 3 per cent. or less.

There is every prospect that the South American market will play an important part in the business of the current year. Although touched very little directly by the war in South Africa, which has, in fact, brought the leading Republics large orders for horses, grain, &c., the general dulness has kept back improvement in this department, which is fully justified by the yield of the various stocks and the more cheerful outlook as regards the financial position. In the case of Argentina good grain crops are being marketed at high prices, and so far that Government has been successful in fixing the gold premium at a suitable level. In Brazil there are on the board some big railway deals which are likely to put up the Rio exchange by means of currency legislation, which at one time was much criticised. Chili is benefiting to a considerable extent from the Copper boom, while an important recovery is in progress in the Nitrate industry. Mexico, thanks to the excellent financial management of the country, is flourishing, and Uruguay, under an honest and respectable Government, is gradually turning the corner. In Peruvian Corporation Debentures a marked improvement in capital value has taken place, the view being taken that prospects of the Peruvian railways and of the mining industry in that country are much better.

The De Beers Company is understood to have come to terms with the other diamond producers in the matter of the selling contract, so that perhaps Mr. Rhodes's main reason for a visit to this country is satisfied. At all events the Rhodesian market has shown no particular trouble as a result of the early departure of that gentleman for South Africa, and Rhodesian shares are merely as they were, inactive and featureless. Although it cannot be said that much business has been attracted, the Westralian market continues wonderfully firm, and those who bought the best shares and paid for them weeks ago have already substantial profits. As regards the future, much depends, of course, upon whether or not public apathy and suspicion can be sufficiently removed to sustain the rise. In any event, however, it is unlikely that the market will go back very much from the present level, unless there are unexpectedly unfavourable political developments. All the news from the leading mines, if we except the uncertainty as to Associated, is of a favourable nature.

All the nonsense in regard to the destruction of the various Rand mining properties seems likely to come up for a hearing again before long. For one thing, the account open for the rise is sufficient to justify a "bear" onslaught, for the good points have been exhausted for the present. So that it is scarcely surprising to find statements as to the possibilities of destruction. Dr. Leyds has written a cryptic letter in which he fervently hopes that matters may so shape themselves that the Boers will not be compelled to resort to so extreme a measure. Some journals profess to know that all the copper wire in Johannesburg has been commandeered, an installation made, and at a given signal all the mines of the Rand will go to perdition. That would be effective as a display, and personally conducted tours for the spectacle should be a success. It would be well, however, to make sure that all the water is out of the mines before the Brakman installation is requisitioned, otherwise watered mines might, for once in a way, be of benefit to shareholders. It is touching, bearing in mind Dr. Ledys's statement that it is not in the Boer's nature to destroy anything, to find that no more mines are to be worked. The yield, it seems, is sufficient for all State requirements. Happy shareholders!

So far this year the landed estates market has been unusually dull, but once this week is over there is every indication of a brightening up all round. There is no dearth of good investments in the market; the leading auctioneers have plenty on their books, but there has been a general tendency among owners not to take the initiative in the matter of public competition. This now having been overcome in several important instances, we may expect the hammer to be kept busy for some months. Among the properties to be brought to the hammer during the season will be found Garth Augharad, a well-known Merioneth residential estate of 550 acres; the Church Hill estate, Haslemere; Bushey House and 80 acres, Hertfordshire; Audleys Wood and 150 acres, Hants; Reedham Hall, a fine old Norfolk property of 2,000 acres; Hanworth Hall, another Norfolk property which extends over nearly 6,000 acres; and the ancient manorial domain of Landwade Hall, within three miles of Newmarket. One of the features of the last-mentioned property is the quaint old private chapel, known as St. Nicholas Church, which dates back to 1437, when it was rebuilt by Mr. Walter Cotton. Among river and seaside properties will be found "Ye Strande Castle," Cockham; Chalkwell Hall, Southend; the Glebe House, Hunstanton; Lebanon House, the late Captain Willis's home at Twickenham; Woodside, on the shores of the Solent; Woodleigh, Whitstable, and Knightswick Farm, Canvey Island, at the mouth of the Thames.

The example set by the amalgamation of the Union Steamship Company and the Castle Mail Packets Company is being followed by other concerns. It is proposed to convert Frederick Leyland and Co. and the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia, together with certain subsidiary undertakings, into a new business called the Frederick Leyland Line, Limited. The capital is to be £4,700,000, in £10 shares, of which 200,000 are Ordinary Shares to be held by the present proprietors, and 270,000 are 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference, some of which, it is understood, will be offered for public subscription. Existing shareholders have the option of taking a cash payment instead of a proportion of the new capital. Debenture holders will be provided for by an equivalent loan issue made by the new Company.

There is a strong impression in certain quarters that the shipbuilding industry is not likely to keep up its remarkable spurt of prosperity much longer. Shippers are certainly not coming forward with orders as they were some time ago. That, however, signifies but little, so long as the shipbuilders are, as at present, as full of orders as they can well be. The year began with more than 1,300,000 tons of new shipping on hand in the various shipyards scattered up and down the country, and with over 400,000 tons of Government work on hand for Great Britain, Japan, and other countries. That was certainly a good start; nay, more, it was adequate to completely filling the bill for the whole year seeing that in 1899—in one of the most active and prosperous periods that shipbuilders have ever known—the utmost that they were capable of producing was about 1,700,000 tons of new shipping of all kinds, merchant and naval work included. Up to the end of the current year, therefore, shipbuilders were practically assured from the beginning. The same remark is equally applicable to the shipyards abroad. The year began with over 300,000 tons of new work on hand in American shipyards, and over 200,000 tons in Germany. Indeed, the total volume of work guaranteed to foreign shipyards at the commencement of 1900 was very nearly equal to the total volume of their production in the previous year—unprecedentedly large though that volume was. Speaking generally, the tonnage of new shipping on hand at the beginning of 1900 in the shipbuilding yards of the world as a whole is computed at over two-and-a-quarter million tons, which is a larger volume than was ever before in hand at any one time. Of this vast tonnage about 780,000 tons was under construction for naval purposes, mostly for the navies of Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States, but most of all—to the extent of over 250,000 tons—for the British navy. This leaves nearly a million and a half tons of new shipping to be applied to mercantile purposes, and possibly nearer a million and three-quarter tons at the present time.

It is not a little curious that the shipbuilding boom should have lasted so long as it has done. It has now continued for about four years. During that period the price of ship plates has advanced from £5 to over £8 per ton; boiler plates, from £6 to £9 per ton; good coal from 5s. to 10s. per ton, ordinary qualities; and labour has become dearer than it was by nearly 25 per cent. These are not encouraging conditions under which to prosecute the rehabilitation of our mercantile marine. They involve an increase in the cost of production of tonnage which has been variously estimated at between 35 per cent. and 45 per cent. according to locality. Now, the shipowner who is prepared to pay 35 to 45 per cent. more than the normal figure for his tonnage must have great faith in the shipping trade in general, and in its immediate outlook in particular. This faith has been justified up to the present stage of the current boom. In other words, freights continue to be very high, and there is no present prospect of their falling to their old level. But this may only be a temporary condition after all. The least sign of a glut would cause freights to come tumbling down like a house of cards. The rates of the last two years have been abnormally high. And the profits, on the whole have been less than the absolute quotations of freight rates would lead one to suppose—more especially since coal has become so dear as it now is, and has been over the last six months. Indeed, it is doubtful if shipowners could carry traffic for much less than they are now doing, with reasonable profits. Coal is 60 to 70 per cent. higher than it was a year ago, steel plates and angles are 50 to 60 per cent. higher, and other costs have become proportionately dearer, so that the rates of freight that obtained up to less than two years ago could not be quoted to-day without the risk of loss. The movement for a reduction of freight rates must come from outside; in other words, material and labour must fall. The shipowner cannot afford material abatements on current rates, while his costs remain so high as they are.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, describe the American cotton position as follows in their circular, dated April 4 :—"No change has appeared in the situation, except rather more favourable advices from Egypt regarding the quantity of water to be expected for the cotton crop of the Delta. From India the accounts of the distress from the famine and the plague increase, and a part of the weakness in the Liverpool market is undoubtedly due to the fear that Manchester will feel the effect of this great disaster in the demand for cotton goods. At home (the United States) the trade journals report a falling off in the demand for the forward deliveries of cotton goods, while it is now conceded by everyone that general business is pausing in many directions, simply from the people having fully supplied their wants during the past two years of activity. As regards the crop, the movement continues upon a very large scale, approaching the March movement of last season more closely than was believed possible earlier in the season. In Liverpool, where the strongest bulls were to be found, the contemplation of these advices from the East has brought about a sharp liquidation, especially on the near-by positions. Our own market has moved in sympathy with the foreign advices, apparently having no intiative of its own through the decreasing activity in speculation throughout the country. Throughout the cotton belt the weather has been more favourable than of late, and there is every indication that the preparations for the next crop continue upon a scale beyond any efforts heretofore made to plant cotton. No pressure upon the market except from the liquidation of the European speculation has appeared, the trade being unwilling to anticipate a decline in face of the visible supply, though admitting the invisible supply in the hands of spinners to be the largest for many years at this period of the season. Estimates of less than 9,500,000 bales are being gradually abandoned, and all fear of a scarcity has passed away. Spinners in this country who had purchased a surplus supply are from time to time offering their surplus for sale, in fact a portion of the March tenders came from New England. Undoubtedly there are spinners without sufficient supply, but the American spinners are, on the whole, well supplied. Manchester is expected to take the largest portion of the remainder of this crop to be exported, but cotton has been advanced this season first on a short crop and secondly on the distribution. Another bull campaign must find new factors which can come from a further improvement in trade or in some disaster to the next crop."

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PUNDUA.

The Government hired transport Pundua, Captain T. P. Nailer arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, which port she left on the 10th April and called at Galle on the 2nd inst. She brought Government fittings and stores, 4 syces and 2 servants. During the voyage she experienced moderate wind and sea, and sky overcast with heavy rain. On the 19th April she spoke the barque, Earl Cadogan, in latitude 17° 21-2 S., and longitude 40° 12 E. reported all well.

The Queen has appointed Sir George Bonham, Bart., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade. Sir George, who succeeded to his baronetcy in 1883, is an M. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, entered the Diplomatic Service in 1869, and has seen service at several foreign capitals, including St. Petesburg, Vienna, Rome (on two occasions), Lisbon (on two occasions), Madrid (on two occasions), and The Hague. The appointment which he is now giving up to go to Belgrade is at the Embassy in Rome.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.

RECEPTION BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The last, though not the least, public body of men to congratulate Sir Bhalchandra Krishna on the title of Knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen-Empress, were the members of his own profession, the Bombay Medical Union, a special meeting of which was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, Apollo Bunder. There was a large attendance; and a few lady-doctors were also present.

Dr. B. S. Shroff, the secretary of the Union, having read the notice convening the meeting,

Dr. M. B. Colah, who was called to the chair, in addressing the meeting, dwelt at great length on the services rendered by Sir Bhalchandra both to the profession and to the public.

ADDRESS TO SIR BHALCHANDRA.

He then read the following address :—

TO SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.

We, the members of the local medical profession, beg to offer you our most sincere and cordial congratulations for the distinguished and unique honor which H. M. the Queen-Empress of India has been most graciously pleased to confer upon you. The honour is unique inasmuch as it is the first instance of a medical practitioner in India and a local physician in active practice having been thus selected for distinction and it is distinguished because of the fact that the honor of knighthood falls but rarely to the lot of a civilian practitioner in India. The rarity of the honor therefore, no less than its great distinction is a signal mark of the appreciation of your public services, and we rejoice with you and share in the gratification which you must undoubtedly feel that in thus honouring a leading member of the profession of your eminence and standing, Government has conferred an honour on the whole medical profession. Your public career in this city, now extending over sixteen years is too fresh in our memory to require any lengthy recapitulation on this occasion. Your eminent and varied public services in connection with the Indian National Congress, the Legislative Council, the Municipal Corporation and its Standing Committee, the City Improvement Trust, and the University, together with your staunch and arduous labours in the cause of Medical Reform and Education have made your name very familiar, not only in this city, but throughout India. We cannot omit here a passing reference to your esteemed public services since the outset of plague in our midst, and especially to your persistent and able advocacy of Monsieur Haffkine's anti-plague inoculation which have done not a little to popularise this beneficent operation, and thus contribute to the saving of human life. In the discharge of these and many other multifarious duties connected with various public institutions in this city and elsewhere, your wise judgment and great abilities have been of immense service, and where good was to be done, you have stinted neither time nor pains in order to give your valued co-operation and support. The rare zeal, marked ability, great application, intense devotion, and indefatigable energy that you have brought to bear upon the discharge of your public duties have won the admiration of all classes of population, and it would be but a truism to say that you have succeeded in winning the esteem and respect of your countrymen by these qualities, not less than by your amiableness, general urbanity, and unfailing courtesy to all. That your professional brethren fully concur with this public estimation of your career is testified to by these proceedings. And now it remains for us, Sir, to wish you and Lady Bhalchandra a long, happy, prosperous and useful life, and we earnestly hope and pray that you may be long spared to us to continue to serve this city and your countrymen with the same devotion and singleness of purpose as you have hitherto done.

SIR BHALCHANDRA'S REPLY.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who was received with cheers, in reply, said: Mr. Chairman, Principal Hatch, and Brethren all,—It is always a severe trial to sit listening to one's praises, but when the praises take the form of a set address from personal friends, the occasion becomes positively overpowering. I have hitherto received many tokens of kindness from friends in this city and elsewhere, but the present assurance of good-will from my professional brethren in Bombay overtops them all. It will be affectation to deny that this assurance is highly gratifying to me, and I assure you I cannot find words fit enough to give full expression to the pleasure I am feeling at this moment. If you had presented the address in absentia and left me the liberty of replying it by post I should have been in greater ease of mind, and should have essayed to give a fitting reply. Under the present circumstances I must be content to be brief and indeed the language of pleasure and gratitude must be brief. In reply to all handsome praises of the address I should simply say I thank you heartily. You call this honour "distinguished and unique." I highly appreciate its distinguished and unique character and receive it with becoming gratefulness. But gratifying as it has been to me personally I have always looked upon it as an honour intended for the whole profession and I rejoice to see that you take the same view. We are a kind of a united family, and the distinction has been conferred upon me as a representative of the family, to serve as much for my benefit as for the benefit of you all. In any case the good-will and cordiality with which we meet here this evening is an assurance to me that the distinction has your approval. It is a kind of ratification of my representative character. You were good enough to couple my name with that of my valued friend Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy on the occasion of the entertainment given to him three years ago, when the Government of Bombay were pleased to nominate me to a seat in the local Legislative Council. You have trusted me with your confidence, by electing me your president on many occasions, and the present proceeding, I take as a further mark of the same confidence and support. You have been good enough to speak in the most flattering terms of which little I have endeavoured to do in the cause of medical education, medical reform, and in the interest of the profession. I am conscious I have done but little and it is only your kindness that magnifies it. I have striven to do my duty in my humble way and I am pleased to find that my work has commended itself to my brethren. Gentlemen, this occasion of joy is not unaccompanied by sad memories. I cannot but call to my mind the many good souls who left us, who were our associates and collaborateurs in the past and who will be our best guides in the future, I mean, such men as Dr. Atmaram and Dr. Lisboa and our highly lamented friend Dr. Bahadurjee who have all contributed their share of work and would have now joined in this rejoicing if they had been spared. You refer with approval to my labours in mitigating the sufferings caused by plague. I am glad to acknowledge that there are others in this hall who have worked harder and to better effect than I have done. For my work in the cause of inoculation, I am the best abused man outside this hall, but I am delighted to find that here I can rely upon your sympathy and approval. As medical men, it is our duty to point to our lay countrymen the true character of this remedy, to remove prejudices from their minds, and induce them to avail themselves of the safety secured to us by the genius of Professor Haffkine, I have long been convinced that inoculation is the only possible effective escape to us from plague and that conviction has been strengthened by numerous instances of my own knowledge in which life would have been saved by resort to inoculation. Gentlemen, the propaganda which has been carried on by some of our countrymen against inoculation, has, I conceive, done immense harm to the people and the men who are looked up to as saviours for such service, have really done positive disservice by spreading prejudice and adversely influencing untutored minds. They have never raised either the responsibility that lay on their shoulders or the immense mischief they were causing by their blind and unmeaning opposition. Brethren, our profession demands from us a high standard of morals, of education character, genuine sympathy and absolute purity of life. Bearing this in mind let us all endeavour to attain that standard of eminence and show ourselves worthy of the best traditions of our profession. It is the noble privilege of our profession to save human life, or at least to mitigate human suffering. In the discharge of this duty we must be always alert. Although we have to do this work as a matter of profession, our motives should never be mercenary. Whatever we do we must be careful so to do it as to promote the best interest of our profession. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that honest and sterling work will always find recognition and reward. Titles and honours have not to be sought. They come seeking a person of their own accord when he has shown himself worthy of them. Good work is the key to all distinction, but in doing one's own work one must not make distinction the prime object of one's attainment. Work must be done as a duty and distinction is sure to follow as a result. We ought always to lay before ourselves a high ideal of duty and strive to pursue it against all odds. Our best re

THE FAMINE.

REPORTS which are reaching Simla confirm the fact that the present famine is greater than any of its predecessors. It is true that the prices of food-grains were higher in 1896-97 than they are now. This, however, it now appears, is only because the greater portion of the area at present affected is inhabited by pastoral rather than agricultural people. In 1896-97, it was the crops which were deficient, but this year water and fodder have also failed. In all previous famines, fodder has been obtainable at a price, but this year, throughout a great area in the south of the Punjab and Rajputana, fodder has been absolutely unobtainable. The horses being more valuable individually than cattle, have all been taken away by their owners to districts beyond the famine zone. The Civil Veterinary Department have been obliged to close their breeding stands and remove all their stud horses. The same not having been practicable in the case of the village cattle the latter have simply died in millions. So widespread and so terrible has been this cattle mortality that many years must elapse before the animals can be replaced. Those who still have plough bullocks in the neighbouring provinces expect to be able to dispose of them for 10 Rs. a piece when the famine is over and the demand will then be so enormous that it is by no means improbable the price expected will be realised.

MAIZE FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

No sooner had the s. s. Amphitrite completed discharging her full cargo of maize from Sulina, than another steamer Woodleigh has arrived with a full cargo of maize from the same port and is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The condition of both cargoes is excellent.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BANSDA STATE.

A BANSDA correspondent, writing on the 6th inst., says:—In order to alleviate the sufferings of the poor H. H. Maha Raul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, Raja Saheb of this State, has opened relief works in almost every part of the State. More than 4,000 have been already employed, and the number is increasing every day. The Maharaja Saheb visits the districts to see personally the condition of the famine-stricken people. He has made especial arrangements for the preservation of the cattle that are being abandoned by their owners. Special sheds are erected by the Public Works Department of the State for persons employed on relief works, as well as for those who are taking advantage of the poor-house opened by our Maharaja Saheb, this year, where destitute persons, young and old, are receiving their doles together with clothes. The wants of all—blind, deaf and dumb—needing relief are looked to and the distribution amongst them of cooked food has been arranged. The sick are daily visited by the doctor from the Durbar and receive special treatment at his hands. There are at present 500 persons, being cared for in the poor-house.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND

SEVENTEENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs. a. p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged ...	46,16,365 14 7
Alliance Bank of Simla Limited	5063 0 0
Staff Royal Artillery Roorkee for April	28 0 0
6th Coy Royal G Artillery Roorkee for April	40 0 0
9th Coy Royal G Artillery Roorkee for April	49 4 0
11th Coy Royal G Artillery Roorkee for April	28 4 0
Wing of the "Black Watch" Benares...	347 2 0
41st Batt R F A Lucknow for April	18 4 0
From Dunedin, N Z, 2nd instalment £700	10479 8 6
7th W D, H B, Royal G Artillery	14 12 0
From Wellington N Z	3000 0 0
From Launceston and N Tasmania 3rd instalment	3000 0 0
Offertory at St James' Church Calcutta..	111 5 3
Lt Col E H Molesworth 44th G R Kohima	10 0 0
Major N A Kerr 44th G R Kohima	10 0 0
Capt F Murray 44th G R Kohima	10 0 0
Capt J A Wilson 44th G R Kohima	10 0 0
Assam Branch 4th instalment from Dhubri	191 4 0
Employés of Messrs Mackintosh Burn and Co	111 0 0
Employes of Messrs Cook and Co	35 8 0
R G S Roberts Esq	10 0 0
Munshi Ammaat Ulla Cooch Behar	200 0 0
N G Sen Esq Cooch Behar	50 0 0
Babu Priya Nath Ghose Cooch Behar ..	50 0 0
P C Sen Esq Cooch Behar	50 0 0
Stanlake James Esq Cooch Behar	50 0 0
Kumar Gojendra Narayan Jr Cooch Behar	30 0 0
Babu Brajendra Nath Sen Cooch Behar	200 0 0
Rai Calica Doss Dutt Bahadur Cooch Behar	200 0 0
Babu Priya Nath Dutt Cooch Behar ..	50 0 0
Asaram Laha Cooch Behar	25 0 0
Durga Mohon Laha Cooch Behar	25 0 0
Ganga Rahen Parwar Cooch Behar ...	100 0 0
Babu Kukum Chand Oswal Cooch Behar	225 0 0
Babu Bhikan Chand Oswal Cooch Behar	215 0 0
Babu Mungal Chand Oswal Cooch Behar	215 0 0
Babu Chagmal Mungal Chand Cooch Behar	215 0 0
Babu Dowlatram Bhadami Cooch Behar	105 0 0
Babu Sreachand Nahata Cooch Behar...	50 0 0
Babu Kasem Chand and Tarachand Cooch Behar	25 0 0
Babu Mahatap Chand Oswal Cooch Behar	25 0 0
Cooch Behar Jotedars per Kumar Jogendra Narayan Jr.	78 4 6
Kumar Biswendra Narayan Cooch Behar	50 0 0
Koonur Club Cooch Behar	40 0 0
Babu Raj Krishna Dass Cooch Behar ...	25 0 0
Babu Kedar Nath Mojumdar Cooch Behar	25 0 0
Ramadin Sukul Cooch Behar	25 0 0
Babu Kuladrik Narayan Sinha Cooch Behar	200 0 0
Babu Ratidar Buxi Cooch Behar	50 0 0
Umamal Deb a Cooch Behar	30 0 0
Babu Promada Ranjai Baxi Cooch Behar	75 0 0
Ranee Mina Kumari Cooch Behar	250 0 0
Babu Suras Chandra Mastufy Cooch Behar	200 0 0
Sums under Rs 25 subscribed at Public Meeting held on 30th March at Cooch Behar	583 4 0
From Jehanabad District Hoogly 1st instalment	50 0 0
Dena Nath Misser Furneah	50 0 0
Messrs Dinshawjee Bhikhajee Khan and Co Bombay	51 0 0
2nd Batt Connaught Rangers.....	76 11 0
Collected by Master Kenneth Erskine ...	204 0 0
Assam Branch 5th instalment from Dhubri	1050 0 0
Proceeds of Two Amateur Theatrical entertainments at St George's Hall London per Sir Charles Stevens K C S I	6587 2 1
R C E	100 0 0
Some officers and men of Jalpaiguri District police Force	100 0 0
S C Malik, I C S Cuttack	25 0 0
H H Risley, Esq D I E	100 0 0
Christian offering to India Fund, £10.0...	14941 10 2
2nd Regiment Infantry H C moiety for Delhi District	233 1 0
F J Monahan Esq C S	200 0 0
Capt G Wilson 3rd subscription	10 0 0
J L L	10 0 0
Auckland Churches Famine Fund per South British Insurance Company £300	3005 13 11
Messrs Ezra	1000 0 0
Professors and Students of Bishop's College...	295 4 0
Assam Branch 2nd instalment from Shillong	52 4 0
"X"	100 0 0
"Y"	31 4 0
Messrs Bemis Brothers Bag Company Boston 2nd subscription	500 0 0
Berhampore College	40 0 0
66th Battal on R F A 1st subscription ...	18 4 0
29th Coy southern Division R G A	25 6 0
Lieut Col P E O'Connor I M S Malakand	100 0 0
Brigdr Genl A J F Reid C B	100 0 0
Col J M Beamish R A M C	16 0 0
Mayor of Invercargill N Z	5224 12 9
N K Mittra Auraiya	20 0 0
Officers No 2 Commissioned Officers and men 70 h Batt R F A for April	50 0 0
Staff of Office of Executive Engineer 2nd Cal Divn	54 5 0
Collected by A G Wahon Esq 2nd subscription	10 0 0
Received from Comptroller General balance of Fund of 1897	829461 6 1
Reg Murray Esq for May	10 0 0
Bepin Behari Kar per Bank of Bengal	5 0 0
Halifax Herald Canada 4th instalment £500 per Bank of Bengal	7456 5 0
Interest for April	4380 12 4
Total up to date...	5543908 0 2

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM ADEN.

H. E. the Governor acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions from Aden in aid of the Famine Fund:—

	Rs.
The Aden Coal Co Ltd	500
Capt W Be le	25
Troops on R I M S Clive	24
Command r H B Simpson	20
Mr J Scott	20
Mr A D Livierato	20
Mr A H Fernandez	20
Mr E Mou-saya	15
Mr C P DeCosta	10
Mr G N el	10
Mr N G Greensmith	10
Mr A R Anderson	10
Asst Surge n P Dias	10
Mr I Bengh at	10
Mr R Thorlin	5
Mr G C Kennedy	5
Mr S M DeCosta	5

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

	Rs.
Mr M E Delbourgo	5
Mr E Barnes	5
Mr H Bartley	5
Mr E Cranfield	5
Mr F Koch	5
Mr E Heusner	5
Mr J Inwards	5
Mr P Duce	5
Mr G Fergusson	1
Mr Chelaram Keulram	5
Mr Dayram Keulram	5
Mr Muhamad Ahamd	5
Mr P D Vacha	5
Mr E Benghiat	5
Mr Motiram Hirabhai	5
Mr Nasar Ismail	3
Mr Ardeshir Hormasji	2
Mr Kasinath Laduji	2
1st List	11,379
2nd List	797
Total Rs. ...	12,176
Cash with 1st List	11,284
Cash with 2nd List	892
Total Rs. ...	12,176

April 27.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS TATA and Co.'s Liverpool correspondent writes:—"We beg to confirm the contents of our last letter in every particular. The situation is unchanged, and so is our opinion, or rather our want of opinion. The outlook is still uncertain, only the prospects for the new crops are less encouraging. The weather has been very wet of late, and much replanting is necessary in Texas, while in other parts field work is much delayed. It has often been the case that a wet March and April have been followed by a very dry summer. Extremes meet, and it is just possible that the next crop may only be a moderate one. We need not go back many years to find examples of one moderate crop being followed by another, such cases have happened as recently as 1892-3 and 1893-4, then again in 1895-6 and 1896-7." "The figures for the old crop still look very strong, but we are reminded that Lancashire spinners have taken an exceptionally large quantity direct from America, in fact that the strong statistical position has simply been created by the enormous stocking of spinners all the world over, that the cotton has only been shifted from the visible into the invisible supply. Should this prove to be the case, of which, however, we are not at all sure the tremendously big premium on old crops might collapse some day. The new crops has had a bad start, and should it meet with accidents the new crop positions would quickly rise. At present, new crops look very cheap, and some of our spinner friends might find it advisable to start buying these positions now, particularly as such purchases could with advantage be hedged by judicious sales of other positions. The difference between the various positions have seldom been so wide as they are at present, and with little risks handsome profits might be made. We beg to draw the attention of our friends to the difference of 21 1-2 points between September-October and January-February. A sale of September-October might be kept open until the end of October, and in all probability the difference between October and January-February, would by then have materially decreased. Some people recommend warmly a sale of June-July, and a purchase of January-February, at a difference of about 55 points. They argue spinners will buy sparingly, the import will be fairly heavy, and the new crop looks so far not very reassuring; yet we think it risky to go short of any position previous to September-October; there is no telling what the people at present engaged in manipulating summer months up to August-September may do. On the other hand September-October belongs to the new crop position, and may be more safely tackled. A friend of ours, who makes straddling operations between New York and Liverpool a special study, is of opinion that there is a good profit in buying old crop months, up to any, in New York, and selling August-September here in Liverpool, but we do not advocate this." "A sale of Egyptian combined with a purchase of American is sometimes recommended, and if such a straddle had been entered into at the end of last year and had been liquidated about a week ago it would have shown magnificent results. Still straddles between the different growth are rather dangerous on account of the erratic movements of the Egyptian market. According to latest news from Egypt a sale of Egyptian seems hardly advisable. The outlook for the Egyptian crop is gloomy. We learn that there is very little water in the Nile at Khartoum, and that, the great lakes in Central Africa, which feed the Nile, are two feet below the lowest previous level. Some people go so far as to say, there will be no Egyptian cotton at all next season. We do not know whether your spinner friends can avail themselves of these various straddles to cheapen their purchases of c. i. f. or enhance the value of their yarn contracts. A sale of Sept.-Oct. combined with a purchase of Jan.-Feb. appears to us the best straddle. Our market is full of straddlers, and everybody has his pet theory. In the absence of a definite opinion, a definite action of spinners, who may only provide for their daily wants, the field is open to people with ingenious schemes, and they avail themselves of these immense differences between the various positions to make some clever and probably profitable straddle at scarcely any risk of loss. That is what the market is chiefly engaged in at present Options: Aug.-Sept. 13 1-2 and 27; Jan-Feb. 16 1-2 and 33 An esteemed friend from Galveston writes:—"Here the market has not changed perceptibly there being no cotton to work on. In Europe spinners seem to be provided also for the future, and let the market drift, hoping that something may turn up to give us lower prices. I think, however, their hope will be disappointed, the statistical position of cotton, especially for Great Britian, remaining fearfully strong. Short time will be forced on English spinners before the end of the season, whether they wish it or not, as there is not sufficient cotton to go around. Whilst old cotton has lately declined a little, the full months have been getting stronger, and the difference between August and September has been reduced from 1-2 to 3-8d.—The fall of yarn in Japan is probably due to apprehension of war with Russia, and may be only temporary."

TYPHOID FEVER AND WATER SUPPLY.

A SCIENTIFIC contemporary writing on the subject of the London Water Supply, inclines to the view that, as a body, the Welsh water party are impervious to the teachings of modern sanitary science. This presumption, too, receives support from a letter by Mr. F. Verney, recently published in the "Times". This gentleman seems totally unaware of the fact that experience has shown that, on the whole, properly purified river water is a safer beverage than water of greater natural purity, unless the precaution is taken of passing the latter also through sand filters. The reason appears to be that disease germs if they once manage to get into the water, meet in the former case with competition from inoffensive bacteria, whilst in the naturally pure water they have it all their own way. Some of the worst epidemics of typhoid known have occurred in towns having supplies from sources of very great natural purity. "Engineering" instances the case of Worthing, where a most serious outbreak of typhoid occured some six or seven years ago, though the supply is obtained from the chalk. Again, the typhoid rate in Glasgow has for long been much higher than in London, though in the former case the water is supplied from a mountain, lake. Mr. Verney further remarks that the present London supplies tend to become more and more contaminated. As a matter of fact, the very reverse is the case, since with the increase of population in the Thames Valley, there is less risk of pollution from manure and other agricultural sources of contamination; whilst the modern methods of treating sewage render it easy to prevent pollution from the dejecta of the different townships. The efficiency of these methods was most strikingly illustrated during the late cholera epidemic in Hamburg. The sewage from the latter town was passed direct into the River Elbe, at points situated above the intakes of the Altona water supply. The two cities are co-terminous; but, whilst the disease ravaged Hamburg, there were none, save sporadic, imported cases in Altona, and, further, a particular court in Hamburg which for some local reason derived its water supply from Altona, was free from the epidemic, though surrounding districts suffered severely. This extraordinary distinction between the two towns can only be attributed to the fact that whilst Hamburg, deriving its supply higher up the river deemed the water to be sufficiently pure for domestic use without further purification, Altona, knowing that its intakes were fed with contaminated water, had arranged an elaborate system of sand filtration by means of which the water was purified before being passed into the town mains. In the London district we have a double guard against infection of our supplies; as, in the first place no raw sewage is allowed to enter the stream, and a second line of defence is provided by the companies' filters.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE REBELS IN CAPE COLONY.

THEIR TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT.

THE special correspondent of the "Times" writing from Cape Town, on March, 21, says:—

As far as Cape Colony is concerned the war is now practically over. Such operations of importance as may yet take place will be in the northern Free State and in the Transvaal, and not in the colony. There is little likelihood of a fresh movement of rebellion anywhere, and the only active disturbance—that in the north-west—seems now to have been effectively checked by Lord Kitchener's reoccupation of Prieska. Everywhere in the recently-invaded districts the rebels are surrendering their arms and returning to their farms with passes in accordance with Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation, by which, though secure from being made prisoners by the military authorities, they still remain liable to be called to account for their actions during the period of rebellion. The case of these men requires speedy consideration, and it is essential that the Imperial Government should decide without delay what is to be done with them. It is necessary that they should all undergo some punishment of a more or less degree of severity. At the present moment they are mostly in a state of abject terror and penitence, and would be quite satisfied with any penalty short of being shot or having all their property confiscated. It would be both cruel and impolitic to let them wait on their farms for months till they have almost forgotten that they have rebelled and are liable to be brought to trial, and then suddenly come down on them to punish them.

NOTHING COULD BE PRODUCTIVE OF GREATER BITTERNESS

than a long series of trials dragging on for months and months after the war was over. It would simply prolong the unrest and ferment which the colony has been passing through ever since the war began. The trial and punishment of the rebels ought to be got over quickly, so that the country may start with a clean slate as soon as possible after the state of war has ceased. The whole question of dealing with the rebels is extremely complicated and difficult. It is obvious that it is impossible to treat them with excessive severity. From the strictly legal point of view they are no doubt guilty of high treason and deserving of the utmost penalty. But such an attitude must give way to considerations of good sense and expediency. For one thing, there are too many rebels. It would be monstrous to shoot, hang, or turn into beggars the whole population of large districts. Regard must be paid, too, to the special position in which these men have found themselves. Blood is, after all, thicker than the ink of the law, and the temptation to rebel has been very great. The fault lies mainly with ourselves for permitting independent Dutch States to grow up on the borders of our colony.

THE DISLOYALTY OF THE COLONIAL DUTCH

was a necessary consquence of our shirking our responsibilities of government in the past. Allowance, too, must be made for the pressure put upon a considerable portion of the rebels before they took up arms. Whatever disclaimers the Republican Governments or their friends may now make as to their intention to annex territory, it remains a fact that the Transvaal and Free State officials everywhere declared occupied territory to have become an integral portion of the Republics, and called upon the inhabitants as burghers of the Free State or Transvaal to take up arms and join a commando under threat of heavy fines, imprisonment, or expulsion. The hardships undergone by those inhabitants of occupied districts, especially of Dutch birth, who have remained loyal give an indication of the pressure put upon hundreds of others who had not the same courage to resist. But, if it is necessary to make allowances, it is no less necessary to punish. By far the greater portion of those who rebelled joined the enemy of their own free will, and many hundreds of them were busy organizing rebellion for weeks and months before the war broke out, and when it did begin they were the men who formed reception committees and went in deputations—usually with the professed object of asking the Republican commando to stay away and leave them in their neutrality—to invite the enemy and assure him of liberal support. It would be a serious danger to the peace of South Africa if we encouraged the idea that the Imperial Government looks upon rebellion against the authority of the Queen and the shooting of her soldiers as a slight and venial trespass. Moreover, we owe

A DUTY TO THOSE WHO HAVE REMAINED LOYAL

to the Dutch loyalists above all. Unless we are ready to sacrifice our reputation for justice and gratitude, we must make sure that as a result of this war those who have remained loyal shall find themselves in a better position than those who have taken any share, however slight, in rebellion. Loyalists have everywhere suffered insult and ill-treatment, not to speak of serious material loss. Merely to compensate these men for such material losses as they can produce vouchers for, and to leave the rebels as they were, in the full enjoyment of their own property and very probably of a good deal of looted property as well, would be to make it clear to all South Africa that it is just as profitable, and very much more agreeable, to be a rebel than to remain a loyalist. Justice and policy both demand that the rebel shall be punished according to his deserts and the loyalist not only compensated but rewarded. And both the punishment and the reward ought to be plain and visible to all the world.

As regards the actual penalties to be inflicted, it must be remembered that the Roman Dutch law of the colony, unlike the English law, recognizes other punishments for high treason besides death. It does not, however, recognize the direct confiscation of landed property as a form of penalty. In the case of men of position, members of Parliament, justices of the peace, or field cornets who have joined the enemy, and in the case of others who have acted as ringleaders, the punishment should be exemplary. They should be sentenced to death and their sentences commuted for a considerable term of penal servitude and a heavy fine. The rank and file should be sentenced to pay a fine, varying according to the Judge's discretion with the guilt of the offender, but sufficiently heavy as a rule to oblige the convicted rebel to sell a portion of his property. The proceeds of these fines might be specially earmarked for the compensation of loyalists. In many cases the loyalists might then be able out of their compensation to buy the land of their rebel neighbours, which the latter would have to sell in order to meet the fines imposed on them. In such circumstances the reward and punishment would be both clear and tangible—a warning to the disloyal and an indication to the loyal that their services have received due recognition. It is in dealing with the Court that is to conduct the trial of alleged rebels that

THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY LIES.

The ordinary Courts are quite inadequate for the purpose. Their procedure is so slow that it would take years for them even to get through the thousands of cases that would come before them. At the present moment the trial of the 41 rebels captured at Sunnyside by Colonel Pilcher on January 1 is still proceeding, though it has been continuing on an off for two whole months. Again the jury system depends entirely on the existence in a country of an unprejudiced element who can be relied upon to give a verdict in accordance with the evidence before them. But when a country is divided into two bitterly hostile camps as South Africa is to-day, the system becomes a farce. As things are, no country jury composed of Dutchmen would ever condemn a rebel and no English jury would ever acquit any man with a Dutch name brought before it for trial against whom there was any colourable evidence. But, failing the ordinary Courts, it is essential to have some tribunal that has legal validity. The whole apparatus of martial law and military Courts is, of course, a mere makeshift and pretence to meet the exigencies of a situation for which the ordinary law is inadequate. The decisions of a military Court are invalid in law, and would be upset the moment the civil law resumes its sway. Even if they were ratified by Act of Parliament afterwards, there would always be a suspicion that in some cases injustice might have been done. Every Englishman has a

A NATURAL AND JUSTIFIABLE SUSPICION

of the judgments of a military Court on civil matters. The step that ought to be taken, and taken immediately is the appointment of a special commission of Judges of high standing to go on circuit through the recently rebellious districts and try all the cases brought before them. It might be possible to have this commission composed of colonial Judges appointed by the colonial Parliament. But there are serious objections to such a proposal. In the first place, it is doubtful whether the majority in the Cape House of Assembly would ever lend its hand to any measures against the rebels. The Bond Ministry has a majority of seven; five of whom have themselves taken part in rebellion, while, of the others, a dozen or more have been returned by constituents who are rebels. Moreover, so keen is the division in the political life of the colony, that respected as are her Majesty's colonial Judges, there is not one of them against whom an outcry of partisanship would not be raised by one side or the other. By far the most satisfactory solution would be the appointment by special Act of the Imperial Parliament of a commission composed of the most eminent Judges of the English Bench. There is no reason, too, why members of the Canadian or Australian Bench should not form part of it now that the colonies have vindicated their right to have a voice in all the affairs of the Empire. The essential thing is that the commission be appointed at once and begin its labours with the least possible delay. What is to happen to

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REBEL DISTRICTS

afterwards is another question of no small complexity. Not that there is any real danger of further revolt, but the political relation of these districts to the rest of the colony will be of a very peculiar character. A great deal depends on the trial of the rebel population. A condemned rebel, however light the penalty actually inflicted, is *ipso facto* disfranchised for five years, like any other person convicted of a capital offence. If, therefore, the trial of rebels is conducted very thoroughly and it is found possible to bring to trial and sentence the large majority of those who have taken an open part in rebellion, there is no reason why these districts, purged in many cases of more than half their voters, should not send members to Parliament as before. But, failing that, if only a small proportion of the many thousands who have rebelled are actually convicted, it would be monstrous to let districts which have been in open rebellion elect members of Parliament within a few months of laying down their arms. In that case it would probably be necessary for the Imperial Parliament to pass a special Act separating certain districts temporarily from Cape Colony and putting them under a special administration, or under the same administration as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. After some years these districts could be gradually reincorporated with the colony, as the excitement and bitterness caused by the war begins to subside. That scheme would have the further advantage of avoiding all friction with the colonial Government. After the excision of the actively rebellious districts, there remains a loyal majority which would eagerly co-operate with the Imperial authorities in every measure necessary for the maintenance of order.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India will be celebrated in India on Thursday the 24th May 1900.

Mr F S Cowie of the Indian Civil Service is appointed sub pro tem to be Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The servic s of Capt W G Grey 3rd Madras Infantry are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he is relieved of h s duties.

The services of 2nd Lieut W T F Thompson 1st Madras Pioneers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on plague duty.

The services of Lieut A N Davidson 7th Madras Infantry are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut H C M N James 1st Madras Pioneers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The services of Lieut W C French 3rd Gurkha Rifles are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt G P Campbell 25th Punjab Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt H A Moore 45th Sikhs are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut R W Henderson, 17th Bengal Cavy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty.

H M the Queen Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the Hon Mr J T Woodroffe Barrister at Law to be Advocate Genl for Bengal.

The Rev C Price a Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical Estabt.

The Rev I R Fraser a Chaplain on probation on the estabt of the Church of Scotland in Bengal reported his arrival at Calcutta on 16th April.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Capt T A Fischer 22nd Regt of Madras Infy have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for famine duty vice Lieut L H R Ames 3rd Regt of Madras Lancers whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Comdr in Chief in India.

ARCHEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr E W Smith Archæological Surveyor N W Provinces and Oudh Circle is commuted to leave on medical certificate for six months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A H O Young R A M C is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency in addition to his military duties.

Capt R L Reunion I S C a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is appointed on return from special leave to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class and is posted as Asst to the Resident in Kashmir with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt A B Dew I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd offig 2nd class is posted as Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Baluchistan.

FINANCE AN COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for 17 days granted to Mr. U L Majumdar Asst Accountant Genl Bengal in the Notification in this Dept is extended to the 7th of May 1900 inclusive.

Mr P G Jacob Probationer in the Office of Comptroller and Auditor Genl is transferred temporarily to the Office of the Accountant Genl Bengal during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Majumdar or until further orders.

Mr J O B Paver Chief Supt in the office of the Accountant General Madras is granted furlough out of India for one year.

Mr W J Bryning a Supt in the office of the Accountant Genl Bengal is appointed to act as Chief Supt in the office of the Accountant Genl during the absence on furlough of Mr Power or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Ewbank R E Offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Instruction Bangalore is confirmed in that appointment vice Brt Major O B S F Shore whose tenure has expired.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H Exy's personal staff:—To be extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut the Earl Ronaldsnay 1st North Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery; and Lieut G E Tyrrell Royal Artillery.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Col J H S Craigie British service, Asst Adjt Genl Army Head Quarters to officiate in command of a second class district in the Bombay Command with the temporary rank of Brdr Genl while so employed vice Major Genl J H Wodehouse C B C M G appointed to officiate in command of a first class district in the Madras Command.

With reference to clause 45 India Army Circulars notifying changes in the distribution of commands and staff in the Punjab and Madras Commands Lieut Col H De la M Hervey I S C commanding the Kohat Kurram Force is appointed a Colonel on the staff in the Punjab Command.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Capt is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as commandant or second in command Indian Army:—G B Hodson Lieuts to be Captains—C B I Clery, E M Hughes, W A Hill W P Bannerman, G R Cassels, H A Carleton, A K Blair, J H Peck and G A Becher.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay—Store Sergt Tom Morris to be Sub Condr vice Sub Condr G Astwick retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining:—41th Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy—Narayan Singh to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

11th Regt of Madras Infy—Jemadar Raghava Naik to be Subadar vice Audinarayadu transferred to the pension estabt.

29th The Duke of Connaught's Own Regt of Bombay Infy 2nd Baluch Battn—Havildar Akbar Khan to be Jemadar vice Subadar Khan All transferred to the pension estabt.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The Queen's Own Corps of Guides Infantry—Havildar Sumund Singh to be Jemadar vice Khazan Singh transferred to the pension estabt and Jemadar Sohan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Chanda Singh to be Jemadar vice Kala Singh transferred to the pension estabt.

4th Regt of Sikh Infy—Havildar Debi Ditta to be Jemadar vice Gasaun deceased.

5th Regt of Punjab Infy—Subadar Passnd Khan to be Subadar Major and Havildar Juma Khan to be Jemadar vice Wazir Khan Bahadur transferred to the pension estabt.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P Ry Volunteers—Lieut G H Hubbard to be Capt vice Brooks deceased.

Bengal Nagpur Ry Volr Rifle Corps—Sec Lieut L Greenham to be vice Bryant transferred to be supernumerary list; and W A Conduitt, Gentleman to be Sec Lieut vice Greenham promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr G J Baugh R I M is appointed Staff Officer B'bay Dockyard sub pro tem vice Comdr F H Kilderton.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut T Gracey R E Asst Engr 3rd grade is granted leave in India medical certificate for forty five days under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

Mr C H Hill Loco Inspor Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is appointed to officiate as Asst Loco Supt on that Railway during the absence of Mr A Peyton on privilege leave or until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification Mr H H Buckland officiating Depty Loco Supt N W Railway in class I grade 3 temporary rank of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to class I grade 3 permanent of that Estabt-hment.

Mr A E Adie is promoted from class II grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Tratic Dept to class I grade 3 of that Estabt.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification the service of Mr W R Foy Ex Engr 3rd grade are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

Mr A J Scratchley Ex Engr 1st grade Punjab is appointed to officiate as Supt ig Engr during the absence of Mr L M Jacob on privilege leave or until further orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

Mr G E Landon offg Supt class V 2nd grade Indian Telegraph Dept reverted to Asst Supt class VI 2nd grade temporary rank.

AT the Galford Harness Athletic Meeting the feasure of the programme was the Two Miles Scratch Race and everyone expected to see the Cambridge University crack, H. W. Workman, trying conclusions with the Northern cracks Mr. Workman, however was not able to make the journey to Manchester. In his absence the race was booked a foregone conclusion for A. E. Tysoe, while J. T. Rimmer was expected to make a bit of a show. Never were calculations more rudely upset, and although the race was little less than a farce, it is questionable whether Workman would have beaten Rimmer, who made Tysoe look like a selling plater in the last half-mile. After going a mile and a quarter Rimmer and Tysoe were out by themselves, with the latter losing his stride, and often enough going on the grass Rimmer, with short pit-a-pat stride, kept up an even pace, and ran home a winner without an effort. The Rimmer is a sterling cross-country runner but he has not yet developed the stride of Tincler, Watkins or Bacon; if he only could he would trouble C. Bennett at any distance up to five miles on the flat.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE INDIAN PAVILION.

THE buildings constituting the Indian and Ceylon Pavilion are situated in the gardens of the Trocadero Palace, on the right or northern bank of the Seine. On leaving the Champ de Mars, and crossing the Iena Bridge, the Indian and Colonial Restaurant will be found immediately on the right, facing south to the Seine, with five stories above the Quai, and with its northern front of two stories facing the sunken road crossed by the Grand Central Avenue from the palace to the river. This restaurant has been erected by M Le. Cœur, from designs by Mr. Charles Clowes, and is conducted by Messrs. Slaters, Limited, for the Indian and Colonial Committee.

Crossing over the sunken road of the Quai de Billy, the Indian Pavilion will be found on the right, with its southern facade overlooking the Seine. The pavilion was also designed by Mr. C. Clowes, under the direction of Mr. B. J. Rose, secretary to the Indian and Ceylon Committee, and of Mr. Purdon Clarke.

The builders were the well-known firm of Humphreys and Co., Limited, of Knightsbridge, London. The exterior of the pavilion is a pleasing instance of the adaptability of the Indian styles of architecture for the purpose of exhibition buildings. The grand entrance arch in the centre is flanked by graceful minarets which are repeated on the northern face of the grand vestibule. Right and left are graceful arcades surmounted by characteristic windows, while the upper outline is broken by light turrets. The same style is carried right round the buildings, which will amply repay careful study both inside and out, as many pillars, consoles, and panels are reproduced from originals executed in India, which have been harmoniously blended with other ornamentation strictly Oriental in character.

A double flight of steps leads under the great arch to the grand vestibule. Herein will be found life-size models of Indian cavalry and infantry men, which are all portraits taken and executed by native artists. They represent:—

(1) Dutadar Jaimal Khan, 5th Punjab Cavalry; (2) Gunner Mir Alam, No. 3 Peshawur Mountain Battry.; (3) Rifleman Singral

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

For the last quarter of a century or longer—for it dates from Lord Cardwell's time—it has been patent that sooner or later it would become necessary to increase the pay of the army, both of officers and men. A very little has been given on account. The authorities began with the men, as they were the most pressing requirement. The institution of short service involved the enlistment of a much larger number of recruits than the old limited engagement for twelve years involved. The conditions of service have been bettered, first, by the institution of deferred pay, and more recently by the grant of messing allowance in its place. The soldier likes money down, and it is certain that the improved recruting of last year—before the war came upon us—was due to the increase of the daily rate by threepence whilst serving, in exchange for an accumulated twopence a day for the period of service payable on discharge. But the War Office, has unfortunately, given messing allowance so grudgingly that its influence on recruiting has not been what it might have been and yet may be. Men enlisting into the Line for three years only were ineligilible, while no recruit whatever was granted messing allowance until he was fully nineteen years old and had qualified as an efficient soldier. By an Army Order published a few days ago, messing allowance is now granted to recruits of all arms, whether enlisting for three years with the colours or for seven. But the efficiency condition is retained. If, however, the establishment is to be kept up, the restriction must de done away with says the *Broad Arrow*.

A well-known German military authority wrote before the war in South Africa commenced: "The British Army is, taken all round, one of the best manned in the world. Officer for officer and man for man it is unequalled. But it has been given over to faddists, men who have obtained all their experience of war in little expeditions against nigger enemies, and who have consequently never properly been in touch with modern military progress, or appreciated the advance which science has produced on all sides since the days when last English troops fought on European principles in the Crimea. It has been so much the custom for cavalry and artillery to be decried on English soil, that if war with the Boers were to come it would prove a revelation and a blessing to the British War Office." This expression of opinion was prophetic.

Major-General Sir Herbert Charles Chermside, G. C. M. G., who has succeeded General Gatacre in the command of the Third Infantry Division, is a soldier who has seen much service. Born in 1850, on leaving Eton in 1868 he entered the Royal Engineers, becoming colonel in 1887 and major-general in 1898. He was Military attache in the Russo-Turkish war, 1877-78, and conducted the delimitation of the Frontiers of Turkey in 1879. In the latter year he become Military vice-consul in Anatolia, a post he held till 1882, when he joined the Egyptian expedition, and gained the medal and star. He was in the Soakin expedition of 1884;85, was governor-general of the Red Sea Littoral in 1886, and commanded the Egyptian Nile frontier from the latter year to the end of 1888, when he became consul for Kurdistan. This latter position he exchanged in 1889 for that of Military attache at Constantinople, where he remained until 1896. He then became British Military commissioner and commander of the forces in Crete. Last year he came home to take command of the Curragh district, and on the outbreak of war was appointed commander of the 14th Brigade of the Seventh Division in South Africa, which he has just vacated for his new command.

The *Italia Militare e Marina* institutes an interesting comparison into the relative strength of France and England in the Mediterranean as regards cruisers and torpedo vessels. Our contemporary regards the forces as fairly equally balanced, because, although the French are stronger by three armoured cruisers, the English cruisers have the advantage of larger displacement and proportionately greater coal capacity and, in consequence, a more extended radius of action. The speed—not below eighteen knots—is about the same in both squadrons, with the exception of the Scout, whose speed is short of sixteen knots.

The discussion upon the Colonial Army in the French Chamber has brought something like dismay to the Navy. General de Gallifet, the Minister of War, used a line of argument which relegated the Naval defences of France to a very minor position, and the logical conclusion of his argument, according to M. Maurice Loir, is that the Navy practically has no place in the defence of the country, since batteries are sufficient protection against bombardments and the Army against disembarkation. Therefore the Government is wrong in making its great demand for outlay on account of the Navy. Of course, M. Loir's article is academic, and we can scarcely take him seriously when he says in the "Moniteur de la Flotte" that the hour is near when the Minister of Marine will disappear in the department of War, and that a vast organism will be created under the title of the Ministry of national defence.

He asserts that this change will be demanded because of the assumed necessity of unity of command. General de Gallifet and General Saussier seem agreed that such unity of direction is desirable. To achieve it, however, will seem to practical politicians impossible. It may be reasonable in the case of a country like Austria to unite the naval and military forces under one ministry, but for a nation like France to attempt such a union would seem nothing less than absurd. M. Lockroy asked one question which is conspicuously true, and which has not yet received an answer. Where, he said, is the intelligence sufficiently vigorous and far-seeing as to provide at once for the defence of the Eastern frontier, to prepare for war with the troops of Italy, Austria, and Germany, to safeguard the security of the country, and at the same time of the whole of the colonial empire? Where is the intelligence capable of preparing for war throughout the whole of the colonial territory, and, if it ever were possible, with England? "As Jules Simon once said, in one of his most admirable addresses, I ask you—Where is the man?"

A terrible accident has taken place in the French torpedo-boat No. 228, under command of Lieutenant Pioger. She is a new boat built by the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterannee, and was under trial at the time. A great part of the programme had been gone through at Cherbourg, a speed of 25 1-2 knots having been attained, and the engineers were full of satisfaction, for the French Admiralty was to give a bounty of 20,000 francs for every half knot above the contract speed. All at once there was a violent shock, and the stokehold and boiler-room were filled with steam. A piston rod had broken and the cylinder cover had given way. Five men were very seriously burnt and many in lesser degree. A panic ensued, and one man, unable to bear the agony, threw himself into the sea and was lost. Signals of distress were made and the boat was towed into the dockyard at Cherbourg.

When the Kearsarge and the Kentuky were designed great doubt was expressed in many circles, and still exists, as to the wisdom of placing four guns in the double turret. Those who advocated the plan held that the arrangement would give a commanding fire, while those who were opposed to it urged that a single shell might result in putting four guns out of action. It was questioned also whether the arrangement of the superposed turret could be made to work, and whether the turret would be sufficiently strong for the great shock caused by the firing of so many guns. The Kearsarge has, however, gone through some trials with success, though, of course, they can throw no light upon the wisdom of adopting this principle of gun-mounting. It appears that the firing of the Kearsarge's guns does not affect the stability of the turret or cause any inconvenience to the ship. The firing of one gun does not injuriously affect another, and when three guns were fired together the turret suffered no damage. It was intended to try all four pieces at once but the electric installation for one was not ready. The two pairs of 8-inch guns were fired together, and Admiral Sampson has declared that in his opinion the Kearsarge is superior to any battleship afloat.

No one who knows the Yeomanry ever doubted, of course, that the force would do its duty well in South Africa; but it was scarcely supposed by anybody that it would so well uphold the honour of the Service as it did the other day in the action under Lord Methuen. But it only shows once again how contemptible the conduct has been of these at home who have for years spoken slightingly, in Parliament and elsewhere, of the force, and suggested its disbandment on the plea that it was an "aristocratic sham." If only an end is put to this form of irresponsible criticism the lives of our gallant yeomen who fall in South Africa will not have been lost in vain. Lord Methuen has spoken of the splendid behaviour of the Imperial Yeomanry before the enemy at Pietfontein, and now those who were on board the "Monmouth" and "Winkfield" on the occasion of the disaster to the "Mexican" come in for their share of recognition. Nothing, we are told, could have been better than the thoroughly disciplined manner in which all ranks set to work to assist those in distress. An officer present states that "he was struck by the perfect order which prevailed, and would willingly go into battle any day with men who could so well conduct themselves in circumstances of so trying a character." These are the men who only a few weeks ago ignorant and spiteful critics were referring to as "undisciplined amateurs."

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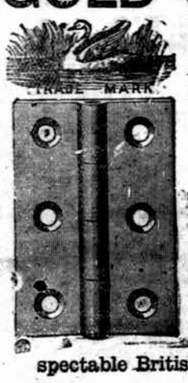

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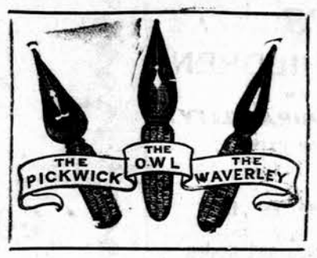

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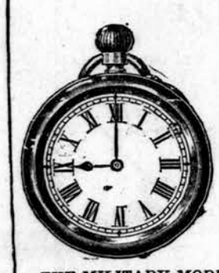

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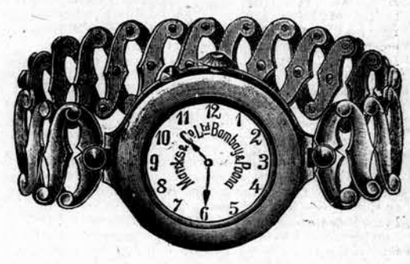

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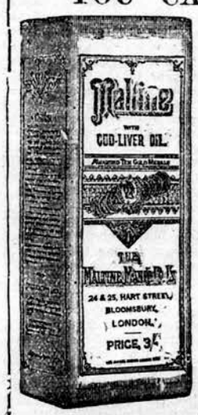

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